THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1930—VOL. XXIII, NO. 26

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

SOLDIER-POET GIVES ITALY NOTED VILLA

D'Annunzio's Mysterious Abode on Lake Garda Presented to Nation

MUSEUM OF STRANGE SYMBOLS IN PALACE

Printers, Glass Blowers and Goldsmiths Are Part of Poet's Retinue

By PAUL CREMONA

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Gabriele d'Annunzio, Prince of Monte Nevoso—the title bestowed upon him by King Victor after the annexation of Fiume to Italy—has formally handed over to the Italian Government his princely villa on Lake Garda, Il Vittoriale, as an historic heirloom for future generations, the poet retaining full possession of the estate during his lifetime.

This villa, which was formerly owned by the famous German historian, Prof. Heinrich Thode, whose first wife was Richard Wagner's daughter, was presented to Gabriele d'Annunzio after his return from Fiume by the enthusiastic mayor of the district as a token of the Italian people's gratitude. For the last 10 years Signor d'Annunzio—who, by the way, prefers the designation of commandant to that of poet or prince—has lived in seclusion in this villa, which he has transformed and embellished, filling the place with war relics, pagan, Renaissance and Christian symbols, Latin and Italian mottoes and inscriptions. The villa has a library of unique interest, a small open-air theater where performances of d'Annunzio's plays have occasionally been given, the exorbitant price of 1000 lire being charged for every "seat," tiny printing shops where wooden characters are used, artisans' workrooms, a glass-blowing plant, a perfumery, a chemist's shop for making special concoctions, and a goldsmith's shop. The poet lives in this villa in a mixed atmosphere of heroism and mysticism, absorbed in meditation, sending lyrical messages to his numerous friends and admirers in Italy and abroad.

Closed—Until It Opens

No person, however, is allowed to pass the threshold of this mysterious villa unless he is an intimate friend of the poet. The entrance gate bears the significant inscription "Closed—until it opens; Silentium—until you speak." Inside, the villa and the garden are divided into sacred and profane regions. One part is called the Priory, and its façade is adorned with coats of arms, placed in artistic dis-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Prince Issues Decree Dissolving Monaco Councils

MONTE CARLO, Monaco (AP)—Prince Louis, ruler of this little country of Monaco, Dec. 26 issued a decree dissolving both the national and municipal councils elected last January and suspending some of the constitutional guarantees. New elections must take place within two months.

When the Prince returned from Paris recently 7000 Monacasques rioted at the station in protest against his prolonged absences and against political developments which have caused widespread dissatisfaction among the people.

Temporarily the powers and prerogatives of the national council will be vested in the council of state, which ordinarily is charged with preparation of laws and the budget.

The duties of the municipal council have been intrusted to a special committee formed by the Prince whose membership includes governmental officials close to the ruler. These bodies will function until after the next election.

Woman Finds Scope for Her Talents

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Mrs. Beatrice Davies has found for herself a new career. She has discovered that there is an opening for a new profession in the line of Announcer at Dress Parades, and is busy making a remarkable success of it.

Mrs. Davies did not set out to discover her profession. It so happened that she held a post in one of the big London stores in which it was her duty to sell frocks.

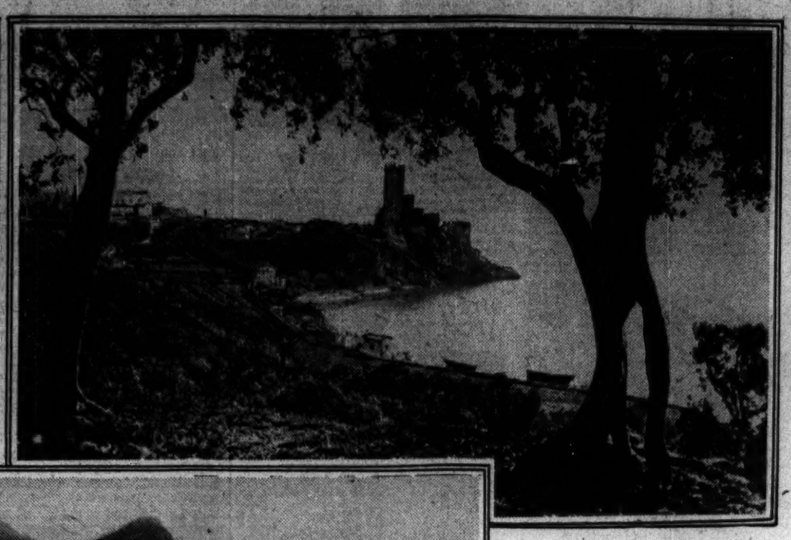
She grew to know the technical names of everything pertaining to frocks, and, most important of all, to know exactly which line would best set off each customer.

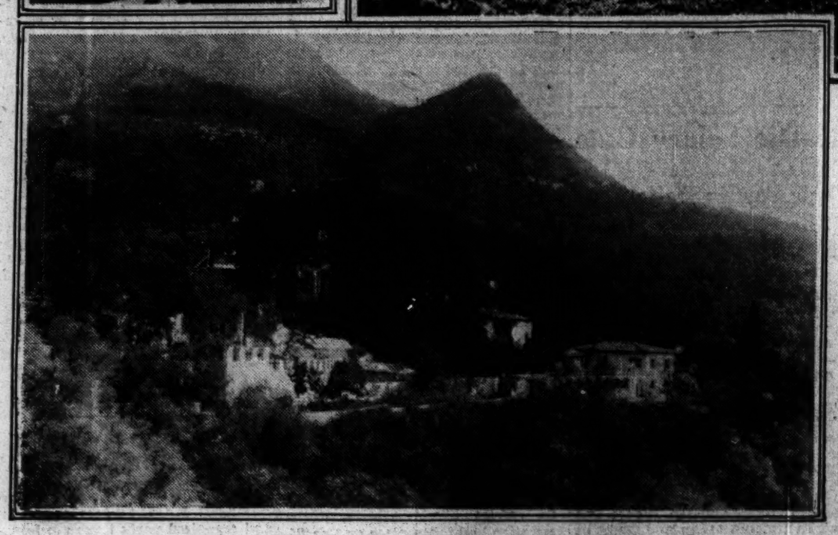
One day, when her store was arranging a fashion parade, she was asked to stand beside the platform and announce the price of each model as it appeared.

"Nobody exactly told me to do more than that," she explains, "but how could one refrain from adding, after stating the price, one word in explanation of the pretty things we were showing?" And so the thing grew.

Mrs. Davies left her store, and it was not long before she found herself employed first in one place, then in another, "explaining the pretty things" in a way which adds to the pleasure of seeing them and gives to each parade something of the nature of a real entertainment.

Romantic Lake-Side Abode of Poet Goes to Italian Nation





IL VITTORIALE AND ITS SILVAN SURROUNDINGS

Lower Picture (De Cou from Ewing Galloway) Shows the Medieval Walls of the D'Annunzio Villa Snuggling Among the Wooded Slopes of Lake Garda's Shore in Northern Italy. Above (Ewing Galloway) Is a Characteristic Glimpse of the Lake Itself With the Old Malcesine Castle on Its Rocky Base in the Foreground, and to Left is Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italy's Illustrious Poet-Patriot.

STALIN IN NEW POST TIGHTENS GRIP ON RUSSIA

Communist Leader Drawing Party and Soviet Machines Closer Together

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The new list of members of the Council of Labor and Defense, which is something in the nature of a special cabinet for the consideration of economic matters, includes the name of Joseph Stalin.

This is significant, because it is the first time that Mr. Stalin has held an important Soviet administrative post since he relinquished the Commissariat of Nationalities over seven years ago. While Mr. Stalin's previous influence in shaping Soviet policies was very great, his occupation of the Soviet post, in addition to his office of general secretary of the Communist Party, harmonizes the visible tendency of the present period to bring the party and the Soviet administrative machines into closer contact. While the party decisions always factually, if not formally, possessed binding authority for Soviet officials, the latter, if tainted with "right oppositionism" or some other heresy, might sometimes delay or modify the execution of party decisions.

The recent appointment of Viacheslav Molotoff, who had a long experience as party secretary, as Premier of the Soviet Union, coupled with Stalin's assumption of office as member of the Council of Labor and Defense, indicate the determination of the party leadership to insure prompt realization of party decisions throughout the Soviet administrative apparatus.

Last summer, when Molotoff's predecessor, A. I. Rykoff, was already under a heavy cloud of political disfavor, the rumor spread that Stalin

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Preventing Over Expansion Termed Permanent Remedy for Future Trade Recession

Patience and Courage Cited as Only Cures for Present Situation—Origin Located in Both European Countries and United States

ECONOMICS SERIES—No. 10

World economic conditions present a problem, a fair analysis of which is difficult to attempt through the medium of one individual. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *therefore, has enlisted the services of authorities on this problem, who offer their views in a series of 10 articles. All of these views do not necessarily receive the indorsement of the Monitor.*

By JAMES W. ANGELL

Associate Professor of Economics, Columbia University

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The world is now in the midst of what is probably the most widespread business depression of the present century. In little more than a year wholesale prices have dropped by 20 to 30 per cent, the physical volume of production in many lines is off by 40 per cent or more, and the number of workers unemployed has surpassed all previous totals. Most experts are agreed, however, that things are not likely to get much worse, and there is good ground for believing that a definite recovery is now fairly near.

What has happened in the last 12 or 18 months is nothing less than a major economic catastrophe. Yet it seems patently absurd and indeed merely stupid, that we should allow such things to take place in this supposedly enlightened day. We may, therefore, well ask how the catastrophe came about, and how similar disasters can be avoided in the future.

The present situation has had a number of origins, partly European and partly purely American. In Europe, the chief underlying explanation is found in the war and its aftermath. For four years, the war itself protected the belligerents from foreign competition, both in industry and in agriculture. For a number of years afterward, in most of the European countries currency inflation had a similar effect. When stable monetary conditions were at last restored, between 1924 and 1926, and when foreign competition once more began to

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Committee to Form New Constitution Proposed in Spain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID — Solution of Spain's political and economic difficulties, by election of a national committee representing all classes of society, to draft a new Constitution, is proposed by Jose Ortega y Gasset, author, in an article in El Sol. It follows a recent article in the same paper, which aroused much interest over the views expressed that a pact between the King and people was broken.

Señor Gasset insists that the vast majority of Spaniards desire a modern state, not the present constitutional system which he classifies as parochial, but maintains that revolution is not the way to bring about a change.

A republic brought into being in such a manner, he holds, would throw the country into the hands of a group of republican leaders, tainted with the political corruption of the old school. He therefore reasons that the necessary change in the Constitution should be effected in an orderly fashion and suggests the formation by the King of a national political league, composed of all those who desire the modernization of Spain.

The organization of this league would be intrusted to a group of persons of social and political prestige and it would first be necessary, he says, to carry out a vigorous campaign to stimulate a sense of citizenship and to awaken the people to their responsibilities. Later, he explains, it would be possible to proceed to the election of a national committee, composed of some 200 representatives of industry, education, agriculture, finance and the press, which body could proceed to make a new Constitution.

Señor Gasset concludes with a reminder that Spain in 1812 formed a Constitution which was copied by many nations and denies the impossibility of Spain again setting an example to the world.

His scheme, which is favorably commented upon, though regarded as idealistic, is said to amount practically to a liberal version of Primo de Rivera's national assembly scheme which proved a failure.

New 13-Period Calendar System Now Used by 115 American Firms

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An additional list of business concerns which have adopted the 13-period calendar without waiting for the proposed general revision that is to be considered in October, 1931, at Geneva, at an international gathering, was made public on Dec. 26 by the National Committee on Calendar Simplification.

The list totals 115. This is double the number of companies that were using the 13-period system in 1927, when the League of Nations first proposed the question of calendar reform. The aggregate gross annual business of these companies runs into hundreds of millions.

Some of the largest concerns in the country have adopted the system, and widely differing types of business are represented. The list includes merchandising, chain store and grocery companies, manufacturers of paper, steel products, machinery, leather goods, office equipment, cameras, electrical goods, ink, silk, clocks, wallboard, cotton goods, woolen goods, lumber products, hospital supplies, brushes; caskets and band instruments; hotel companies, publishing houses, magazines, printers, theaters, laundry companies and baking companies.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. of Chicago, the New Yorker Hotel of New York City, the Consolidated Laundries Corporation of New York City, the American Gas Machine Company of Minnesota, Bodine Electric Company of Chicago, Mutual Stores of California, the Fort Shelby Hotel of Detroit, the Monarch Company of Chicago, Square D. Company of Detroit, the magazine "Time" and the Todd Protectograph Company of Rochester are among the concerns which have adopted the 13-period calendar in the last two years.

Another of the country's largest chain store companies, the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company of Cincinnati, has announced that it will begin to use the 13-period system in 1931. Their calendar will start with Monday, Jan. 5. The Buffalo General Laundries Corporation of Buffalo is another concern which has adopted the 13-period calendar beginning with 1931.

'REDS' DECLARED TO HAVE CAUSED RUN ON BANK

Whispering Campaign to Weaken Confidence Charged to Communists

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Communists in the United States have organized a campaign to weaken confidence in banks and other financial institutions by a campaign of rumors and actually caused a run on one bank here, according to information placed in the hands of federal, state and city authorities by Joseph A. Broderick, state superintendent of banks, on Dec. 26. Thorough investigation of the situation was requested.

Mr. Broderick declared that his organization had definitely traced a run of 1000 depositors upon a bank which he refused to name publicly to Communist sources. Only prompt and vigorous intervention by his department prevented the run from becoming serious, he said. Communists were spreading word of the alleged insolvency of this bank by word of mouth from store to store and had succeeded in convincing many depositors that the bank was insolvent, Mr. Broderick added.

All of the information in the case has been turned over to Thomas C. T. Crain, District Attorney, who has requested Charles Pilatsky, Assistant District Attorney, to investigate the charges specifically and, as part of a more general inquiry, he is to investigate whether there is under way an organized effort to rumor mongers to profit financially or politically by the general economic situation.

It has been reported here that there is a definite working agreement between Communist leaders and brokers engaged in short selling of certain bank stocks as part of a "Red" campaign to bring about as much financial disorder and demoralization in the United States as they can. Officials also have expressed the suspicion that part of the money to finance the short selling operations is coming from Soviet sources.

One official was quoted as saying, "It is surprising from what good sources these reports of Communist activities and rumors are reaching us. The Communists talk openly at their meetings of their campaign against the banks, mentioning the names of the banks which their campaign is directed and exhorting their followers to coöperate. We have been able to trace definite instances in which Communists have gone from store to store spreading their rumors."

The police department confirmed the charges of the state banking departments. Restaurants, tearooms, small shops and meeting places of Communist sympathizers are the channels through which the whispering campaign is being conducted, according to the police. Banks selected as a target, it was declared, are institutions doing business with a class of people ignorant of economics and who can easily be aroused to apprehension and confusion.

Cheaper Money and Relief Fund to Help Trade

Diminishing Inventories of Great Industries Also a Hopeful Factor.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Two hopeful signs have appeared on the business horizon in the view of Washington official circles, as the nation approaches the start of a new year.

The first is the action of the New York Federal Reserve Bank in cutting its rate to 2 per cent, setting an all-time low, and establishing the cheapest money rate of any central bank in the world at present. This, it is said, means plenty of credit.

The second is the new rush of funds voted finally by Congress and signed immediately by the President. The dam has broken and hundreds of millions of dollars are being sluiced out from the Federal Treasury into construction and thence into arteries of trade. This means new purchases.

Eventually Fact No. 1 will link up with Fact No. 2, Washington circles close to the Treasury and Commerce Departments believe. Increased buying power and the ability to borrow cheaply will aid business if anything can, it is said here, though it is still too soon to forecast when the force of the new factors will manifest itself in trade recovery.

Plant Inventories Low

There are other hopeful factors in the situation. The Commerce Department keeps tab on the inventories of the big industries of the country and these are beginning to run low. They must be replenished in the near future.

With the $160,000,000 appropriated for aiding agriculture, the government relief funds total $884,058,000 for the coming calendar year and these will go into basic construction industries for the most part, which will promote further contracts in a score of affiliated fields.

While the facts are being followed with the most careful attention by the Emergency Relief Committee, the Reserve Board, the Commerce and Treasury Departments and the group of statisticians and experts that have been dubbed the Hoover "economics cabinet," greatest conservatism is manifest in issuing statements.

Cautious on Statements

Some subordinate officials have now actually reached the stage where they are apprehensive of saying something that might be attacked as "optimistic." In such circumstances trade improvement might first be announced by business figures themselves rather than governmental proclamations.

The receivership of the Seaboard Railway Company, running from the southern tip of Florida to Richmond, Va., is a factor that fits into the present business picture, although indirectly. A strong movement is developing in Congress for stricter bus regulation as an aid to the rail carriers which have been adversely affected by competition.

Receivership of the Seaboard comes coincidentally with statements before examiners of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the railways face a "crisis" and the announcement by such authorities as Prof. William Z. Ripley that congressional action must be taken to regulate interstate buses immediately.

BUFFALO CITIZENS DECLARE ZOO CRUEL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—In letters to Mayor Charles E. Roesch, three Buffalo residents have advocated recently the complete elimination of the Buffalo zoological collection on the grounds that confinement of the animals is cruel. Mayor Roesch has been authorized by the council to study the advisability of moving the zoo out of the city into a county park. In response to his calls for expressions of public sentiment the three residents replied in favor of abolishing the zoo.

THE MONITOR INDEX

FRIDAY, DEC. 26, 1930

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 13
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11
Sporting News—Page 12

FEATURES

Household Arts and Crafts 6
The Home Forum 7
Economy
[With French Translation]
Among the Railroads 9
Radio Programs 13
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Germany Protests Polish Treatment

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Geneva

A NEW note from the German Government concerning alleged ill-treatment of German minorities in Poland has been made public here. It asserts that since the recent Polish election campaign the position of the German minority has grown materially worse, particularly in Pomerania.

The note says that anti-German outrages have become more frequent and that Germans have been severely hampered in the exercise of their electoral rights. Among the cases cited is the action of Polish authorities in the district of Graudenz, where, on Nov. 16, it is alleged, the entire German list was declared invalid, involving the exclusion of 30,000 German votes.

Quarterly Lists for Investment Trusts Advised

Move Made in New York for Added Guidance to Buying Public

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Quarterly publication of their portfolios of holdings by investment trusts as a safeguard to investors was urged by Watson Washburn, Assistant Attorney-General, in charge of the New York State Bureau of Securities, in his final report on investment trusts to Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General, made public on Dec. 25.

The tremendous importance of the investment trust in the present financial field is shown, but the fact that when first investment trust investigation was made in 1927, 102 trusts reported total resources of less than $600,000,000, whereas last May 270 trusts reported resources of more than $4,500,000,000.

"While the survey was necessarily of a very general nature," Mr. Washburn says in his report, "it was reassuring in that it showed that none of the larger and more responsible trusts indulged in short selling or extensive marginal trading. However, the aggregation of such vast amounts of the people's money in liquid form raises the question as to whether some kind of supervision by the State is not needed to lessen the danger of abuse.

"While we cannot always prevent breaches of trust in advance, there is every reason why the State should require that these companies, which act in a semifiduciary capacity, should render to their shareholders at frequent intervals a full account of their stewardship, including a detailed list of their security holdings."

Mr. Washburn said that all of the investment trusts which had shown signs of fraudulent manipulation had refused to make their portfolios public.

The survey has shown that more than 60 per cent of the trusts published their holdings last spring for the reason that trust shares were selling, for the most part, considerably below their asset value.

'Reds' Mock Holiday

NEW YORK (AP)—Christmas was derided by young Communists on Dec. 25 at the Central Opera House before an audience of 1500 persons, mostly children. In the center of the stage stood a great Christmas tree. At the top, in place of a star, was a huge dollar sign. From the sign hung a cardboard figure of a worker, stripped to the waist, a rope about his neck.

Mussolini Enforces Drastic Salary Cuts

* * *

Landlords Forced to Do Their Part in Deflation

* * *

Duce's Prestige Unshaken by Stern Edicts

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—In strong contrast with the American economic view that the purchasing power of the public and therefore the productive power of the manufacturer depend on the maintenance of high wages, it is widely believed in Europe that in time of crisis it is necessary to reduce expenditure on wages, which enter into the cost of production, and so cheapen products. The respective economic theories are doubtless much more subtle than their expression in a single sentence conveys but broadly the difference of economic doctrine can be thus indicated.

In practice, however, the difficulty of reducing salaries in settled countries is great. Wherever democratic conditions prevail a formidable opposition is raised against what is regarded as a retrogressive step. The strike or menace of strike is a weapon against the industrialists and if it is sought to accomplish readjustments with the aid of a vote of Parliament it becomes a powerful instrument.

For these reasons, exceptional interest is being taken in the efforts of Benito Mussolini to deal with the economic crisis in Italy by means of an all-round reduction in wages and prices. His authority is apparently adequate to an operation which would prove fatal to an ordinary politician. It should be recalled that Raymond Poincaré, who enjoys a unique position in France, was defeated by the Radicals and Socialists in the elections of 1924 largely because he obtained from Parliament the power of proceeding by decree to the wholesale suppression of superfluous posts in the Administration. His mistake, perhaps, was to obtain this power just before the elections, with the result that the whole weight of functionaries who felt themselves threatened was thrown on the side of his adversaries, while candidates without specific responsibility could, without danger, take up a reassuring attitude.

But Signor Mussolini ruthlessly cuts down the earnings of officials without provoking real reactions. One or two examples may be given. In the first class are salaries which before the war were 15,000 lire (about $750) per annum. They rose with supplements to 74,000 lire. They now drop in round figures to 65,000 lire. In the third grade salaries of 12,000 lire before the World War are 55,000 lire at present and will be 48,000 lire after reduction. In the ninth grade

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Trade-Mark Treaty Ratified by Senate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Mutual protection of trade-mark and commercial rights of 18 American nations is pledged in an inter-American convention just ratified by the Senate.

The convention, which was signed at Washington in February, 1929, in addition to safegarding trade-marks and trade-names, represses unfair competition and false indications of geographical origin. It provides for the equality of nationals of any of the contracting states and aliens who may be engaged in business in any of the states.

The effective operation of the Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau at Havana, Cuba, is provided for in a protocol also ratified by the Senate. In addition to the United States, Cuba and Guatemala have already ratified the convention and Cuba has ratified the protocol. These agreements are now in effect in those countries, and will become effective in the other contracting states as soon as the governments have taken the necessary action of ratification.

WICKERSHAM FINDS CRIME FLOUTS U. S.

Great Need, He Says, Is Adequate Machinery for Dealing With Criminals

HOOVER LAW BOARD SEEKS TO FIND IT

Prohibition Only One of Many Phases Studied by Commission About to Report

The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement is about to make its first report on the prohibition phase of its study. George W. Wickersham, chairman, and members of the board have, in a series of interviews, defined the scope of the board's work, which extends far beyond the confines of dry law enforcement to embrace all crime. These interviews will be published in a series of articles.

HOOVER LAW REFORM SERIES—NO. 1

By RICHARD L. STROUT

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—On the eve of the long-awaited report on prohibition by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, George W. Wickersham, chairman of the body, has reiterated that the dry-law study is only one of a series of surveys by which the commission in 18 months' work has covered practically every related phase of law enforcement.

Two or three reports already await the consideration of the commission, as soon as it shall have completed its report on prohibition, Mr. Wickersham said.

The latest announcement was made in a formal statement given to The Christian Science Monitor in connection with a series of interviews with individual members of the commission which the Monitor is publishing. The interviews cover the specific work of the 11 subcommittees into which the main body had been divided, only one of which deals with prohibition.

Popular interest in prohibition, Mr. Wickersham said in his Monitor statement, has obscured the wide scope of the commission's activity.

Mr. Wickersham pointed out specifically that the effort of elements in Congress last June to limit the commission's study solely to prohibition enforcement by restricting its funds to the dry law survey failed, and that earlier work begun in other fields has consequently been pushed.

"Neither this, nor any other commission, in the course of a few months, can solve the problem of crime," Mr. Wickersham states.

He hopes, however, that the commission will point the way to reform, and through its effort rouse public opinion to obtain what he describes as "some needed legislative assistance."

"Our whole machinery for dealing with crime," Mr. Wickersham concludes, "is less adequate than that of some other advanced nations." He adds that "too large a number of crimes go unpunished and the processes of justice appear slow and uncertain."

What Mr. Wickersham Says

Mr. Wickersham's full statement follows:

"The increasing public interest in the problems of prohibition enforcement has largely obscured the wide range of inquiry and study which the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement has been carrying on since its organization in May, 1929.

"It will be remembered that the Act of Congress of March, 1929, appropriated a sum to enable the President to cause an inquiry to be made into the problem of the enforcement of the prohibition and all other laws. When the matter again came before the Congress in the bill making an appropriation for the current fiscal year an effort was made to limit the available funds to prohibition enforcement alone.

"This effort, however, was unsuccessful and the commission has continued its work in the investigation of such subjects as causes of crime, statistics, cost of crime, the organization and jurisdiction of federal courts, police, lawless acts of governmental agents, crime and the foreign-born, juvenile delinquency, probation, prisons and parole.

"The services of a considerable number of qualified investigators and scholars have been enlisted in this work. It is being pressed forward as vigorously as is consistent with the scientific character of the undertaking. Two or three reports already await the consideration of the commission as soon as it shall have completed its report on prohibition.

"Neither this, nor any other commission, in the course of a few months can solve the problem of crime. But it would seem possible to state some of the difficulties involved in the observance and enforcement of law which may be helpful to the formation of a better public understanding of the elements involved and thus in securing some valuable improvements in the public attitude toward these questions and through the influence of an informed public opinion some needed legislative assistance.

Problem as Old as Mankind

"The problem of crime is as old as human existence. It is involved in human nature, but the institutions whereby organized society deals with that problem may be improved; indeed, have been constantly improved,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

MEXICAN CITY BASES BOOM ON TAX EXEMPTION

Monterrey, With 250 Flourishing Industries, Still Invites Capital

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTERREY, Mexico—An unusual state law, the Nuevo Leon "industrial development law," providing sweeping tax cuts for new industries, is the key, in part, to Monterrey's continued industrial expansion despite hard times elsewhere in North America, in the opinion of Antonio B. Rodriguez, manager of the Monterrey Chamber of Commerce.

There are more than 250 industries in Monterrey, and about 4000 tons of Monterrey-made articles are shipped daily throughout the year.

The steel mill is claimed to be the largest steel mill south of Pittsburgh. Its capital is 10,000,000 pesos, or about $5,000,000. The output of the plant's blast furnace is more than 300 tons daily.

The Monterrey glass factory is one of three giant works in North America. Its capital is 3,000,000 pesos, or about $1,500,000. Daily output is 120,000 pieces of glass articles, of which 300 different kinds are manufactured.

The "industrial development law" was put into effect in this State in November, 1927, and since that time 75 new plants have been established, representing an investment of more than 15,000,000 pesos, or about $7,500,000. Hardly a week passes during which Mr. Rodriquez does not receive letters from Americans who are considering the establishment of industries here.

High taxes have kept many industries from establishing in Mexico. Monterrey, with a vision for the future, passed a law that provides that new industries are exempt from 75 per cent of the State and municipal taxes for from 10 to 20 years.

Another leading factor in Monterrey's rapid development during the last two years, Mr. Rodriguez pointed out, is the introduction of natural gas from Texas. Transportation facilities offer other inducements to factories. Monterrey is near the United States and is the second railway center in Mexico. It is the only large city in Mexico connected by a good highway with the United States.

As a result of Monterrey's industrial expansion, the unemployment situation is not keenly felt here, as it is in other parts of Mexico. There is much work here, although wages are necessarily on a comparatively low scale. Any surplus labor that may have come here, especially from the other side of the Rio Grande, now appears to have left for the Don Martin agricultural colony between here and the Texas border.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918

Yachts Built in 1930 Totaled $20,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Yachts costing about $20,000,000 were constructed in American shipyards in 1930, and contracts have been let to build others at a cost exceeding that figure, according to an estimate by Joseph A. MacDonald, president of Henry J. Gielow, Inc., naval architects. The Bath (Maine) yards alone are engaged at present in building yachts which will cost about $5,000,000, Mr. MacDonald said.

He estimated that about 1400 men are employed in the yards at Bath and that about 1000 men work there on the average throughout the year. The activity in yacht building, he said, although taking up but a small portion of the unemployment, was doing its full share, since 80 per cent of the cost of construction goes to labor. This is divided about equally between the men in the shipyards and those engaged in the 73 industries affiliated with ship construction, he said.

Capitol Gifts Bear Mrs. Hoover's Verse

WASHINGTON (AP)—Authorship of the graceful bit of free verse which accompanied gifts to White House employees has been traced to Mrs. Herbert Hoover.

Trays and jewel cases fashioned from wood taken from the White House when it was remodeled two years ago were given the personnel at the mansion by the President and Mrs. Hoover. The poem was attached. It said:

A pine tree on the hills of Maryland—
through
Many summers' heats and winters' snows,
Felled, carted, watered, sawn and a
metamorphosis
Within a week.
And then a century buried deep within the
White House walls—unseen, unsung,
but one of myriads of myriads holding
firm together
The [illegible] structure.
Until [illegible]age came and replaced steel
for wood.
Then [illegible]ds upon the dump, the dump cart
actually arrived for one last ride—
And then a rescue. Now here I rest upon
your desk for a short space; until—
the waste basket and the fire.
Then once again I'll go—free smoke before
free wind—to touch again the hills
of Maryland.

RELIEF RECIPIENTS BARRED FROM LIQUOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—Many municipalities in Ontario have taken action to prevent people from purchasing liquor from the Government stores who are receiving public assistance. Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the Ontario Liquor Control Board, has sent a circular to vendors, brewery inspectors and distributors of liquor stocks, in which he makes an appeal for restriction of sales.

The circular makes the announcement that sales of permits for the year to date show a decrease of 31.37 per cent, compared with the same period last year, the total being 38,926, as against 53,810 last year.

An indication of public opinion on this matter is supplied by a resolution passed by the Ministerial Association of the United Church of Canada recently. "That the Central Bureau of Family Welfare be requested to invite all charitable organizations to report to them all cases applying for assistance, and that all such names should be forwarded to the Liquor Control Board for action. And that, in the judgment of this association, the Liquor Control Board should refuse permits to all persons so reported."

Dry Agents Urged to Renewed Effort

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A Christmas message sent by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, director of prohibition, to all members of his division states that the first six months of enforcement under the new jurisdiction of the Department of Justice has been satisfactory but stresses that the future and not the past is the main concern of the bureau.

"The Bureau of Prohibition," says the letter, "is to be a service where everyone will try to deal fairly and where every person is expected to do his best, with the certainty that this kind of effort will be appreciated here. Remember that our offensive is against the traffic in intoxicating liquor; that you are to work intelligently and lawfully; that you are to seek the help of other officials and that you are to win the respect of the community in which you live."

Articles Once Owned by Washington and Madison Are Left to Government

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A silver cup and card tray which formerly belonged to George Washington and several china pieces formerly owned by James Madison are included in a group of historical pieces bequeathed to the Federal Government in the will of James Clark McGuire, civil engineer, filed for probate on Dec. 17.

Mr. McGuire, who was president of James C. McGuire & Co., was a great-grandnephew of President Madison and traced his lineage back to the Plantagenet Kings of England, it was said. His will provides that the articles shall be added to the collection for permanent exhibition at the White House.

The bequest includes all articles belonging to Mr. McGuire in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and also a card tray and silver cup which formerly belonged to George Washington, three pieces of yellow and white china and two blue and white china plates which formerly belonged to President Madison and all other china or silverware in the McGuire collection having historical interest. The will provided, however, that Miss Mary M. McGuire, the testator's sister, "may retain use of the silver candlesticks which formerly belonged to President Madison during her lifetime if she so desires."

To the Smithsonian Institution Mr. McGuire left "for permanent exhibition in the National Museum at Washington a cane made from the rudder of the frigate Constitution, formerly belonging to President Madison and the description of same in President Madison's handwriting"; also all articles belonging to him which are now contained in the National Museum.

The Corcoran Art Gallery received under the will a marble bust of the testator's grandfather, James C. McGuire, now in the gallery, and a portrait of his uncle, Frederick B. McGuire, painted by Chartrain.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art received a legacy including a collection of books and prints of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and the McGuire catalogue of books and prints.

'Well, It Was Worth Fighting For'

Mussolini Enforces Drastic Salary Cuts

* * *

Landlords Forced to Do Their Part in Deflation

* * *

Duce's Prestige Unshaken by Stern Edicts

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

4000 pre-war salaries are 21,000 lire at present and will be 18,540 lire after reduction. The coefficient of revised salaries compared with pre-war salaries is in some cases little more than 3½ and in highest cases little more than 5. When one considers the depreciation of the lira and the general rise in cost of living it is impossible to regard even the highest increases as excessive.

These state officials and employees number more than 500,000 men. But while they can easily be reached, it might have been thought harder to bring down the wages of industrial workers, agriculturalists, transport workers and bank employees. It is a remarkable tribute to the discipline of the Italian people, and the strength of Signor Mussolini that such changes could be effected without serious protest and without noticeable perturbation.

At the same time, necessary pressure was brought upon landlords and tradesmen to do their share in the general deflation of Italy. As Signor Mussolini points out, while currency had been deflated and stabilized the national economy had remained inflationist both in temper and fact. It is admitted that against measures to reverse this order of things there have been isolated cases of resistance, but, taken altogether, Signor Mussolini does not appear to have lost anything of his popularity by his gigantic experiment.

Whether the method is really sound may be a matter of dispute, but it should always be remembered that economics like politics is not absolute but relative. It is, more than is usually appreciated, geographical. What may prove good in one place may prove bad in another. All kinds of factors such as temperament, habit and mode of living must be taken into consideration. Presumably Signor Mussolini knows his countrymen and what they will stand and what is expedient.

Incidentally it is difficult to refrain from the critical observation that, while this economic deflation is proceeding, it would be well to proceed to a sort of political deflation. If Italy must reduce its expenses it cannot afford to indulge in inflated national demands and embark on ambitious diplomacy. If workers are expected to exercise self-restraint the Duce himself might join the movement by accepting a self-denying ordinance in respect of the language he is accustomed to employ toward other countries.

This remark, though incidental, has a vital connection with the new discussions now taking place concerning the Franco-Italian naval problem. There has been a truce in shipbuilding and England is particularly interested in its continuance. If there were effective rivalry between France and Italy in armaments England might be obliged to invoke the safeguarding clause inserted in the recent Anglo-Japan-American naval treaty. R. L. Craigie, the British negotiator, has visited both Rome and Paris, and it is hoped suitable arrangements will be reached. After all, no nation can maintain an armaments policy that is not justified by its economic situation.

It should also be remarked that once more evidence is given of world solidarity. The interdependence of all countries is not a theory but a fact and Signor Mussolini freely acknowledged the American crisis had had immediate effects in Europe generally and particularly in Italy. In a short time Italy found a satisfactory budgetary balance converted into a deficit and is now obliged to practice economies and avoid expenditure.

Nevertheless, though Italy, like other countries, is deeply affected by the depression there is no reason to suppose, as adversaries of Fascist régime are, perhaps, too inclined to suppose, that the personal position of Mussolini is undermined. Indeed were his heroic measures to fail the resulting chaos at this juncture would be highly undesirable. Happily they are not likely to fail.

UNIVERSITY TO MAKE LYNCHING LAW STUDY

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching announced Dec. 23 that the University of North Carolina law school will undertake a survey of laws now on state statute books regarding the prevention of lynching and other crimes of mob violence, apprehension and punishment of lynchers and effectiveness of methods for preventing and punishing "such disgraceful episodes."

The announcement by George Fort Milton, chairman, editor of the Chattanooga News, also stated "if such a step seems necessary," the project would include preparation of a uniform anti-lynching law for presentation to the various states for their adoption.

Law Said to Limit Academic Freedom

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A request that the city administration investigate the origin of a law providing "unlimited" salaries for retired presidents of public colleges, passed by the last Legislature, was made by the Teachers' Union in a letter to Mayor James J. Walker on Dec. 23.

The letter urged Mayor Walker to make a public demand for the repeal of the law at the coming session of the Legislature and to request the board of higher education to explain its attitude on legislation of this kind.

"The president-emeritus law was passed without public knowledge and discussion at the 1930 session of the Legislature," the letter said, "and provides that when a college president is retired at the age of 70, he may be granted a salary which is to be determined by the Board of Higher Education and the Board of Estimate. No limit is set for the salary. It is provided that the salary is to be given in lieu of a pension, although the retired president retains all other pension rights for himself and for his estate."

The law would tend to curtail the academic freedom of college presidents, the letter held, and by making them subject to discipline by a political body would make it impossible for them to work out an independent educational program.

FRENCH OCCUPY RANGE IN MOROCCO

RABAT, Morocco (AP)—In a "peaceful advance for the protection of the Oued Albid front," French troops, supported by friendly tribesmen, have occupied the Djebel Oghra range in the upper Atlas mountains of the Beni Mellal country, establishing several permanent posts there. An official communiqué said the operation had taken place on Dec. 24.

This range, about 140 miles southeast of Casablanca, has been the center of dissident tribes since the French occupied Morocco.

WOMEN JURORS OPPOSED

HONOLULU, T. H. (AP)—The Bar Association of Hawaii on Dec. 22 voted 45 to 6 against women serving on juries. The vote was taken at the request of Delegate Houston, who said he would take action in Washington looking toward revision of the Hawaiian organic act to permit women jurors, if the Bar Association favored such action.

Industrial Plants Reporting Activity

A TENDENCY toward recovery in industrial activity is revealed in reports from thousands of manufacturing plants throughout the country. For November, according to the Electrical World, a 2 per cent gain over October operations was shown by 3800 plants using electrical energy.

The textile industry showed a distinct gain, the report says. Important gains were made also in forest products, metal working, stone, clay, glass, chemicals and shipbuilding.

Wittenbergs Help Philadelphia Needy

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Holiday cheer was brought into the homes of more than 23,000 of Philadelphia's needy men, women and children and hundreds of homeless men Dec. 25 by Mr. and Mrs. Sol Wittenberg at their annual Christmas party.

It was the biggest party the Wittenbergs have held since they established the custom ten years ago. Race, creed and nationality meant nothing, and everyone who came was given a large basket filled with food, clothing, toys, candy and fruits.

At one time during the day more than 10,000 workers stood in line at the Wittenberg home. Mayor Harry A. Mackey, George Earnshaw, star pitcher of the Philadelphia Athletics; John Dugan, director of public welfare; Mrs. James M. Kyle, chief statistician, and a score of others helped Mr. and Mrs. Wittenberg distribute the gifts. Forty policemen kept the line, which started to form at 6 a. m., moving thoughout the day.

Many other individuals and organizations distributed Christmas baskets during the day, and Mayor Mackey expressed the belief that not a single needy family or homeless man had been overlooked.

EXCURSIONS MULTIPLY TOURISTS TO FLORIDA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—Low-fare excursions and organized party tours are bringing more people to Miami on vacation trips during the holiday season this year than ever before, according to recent reports of railway officials.

Several tours, with parties of 125 to 300 or more persons, have booked reservations. One bay-front hotel has been advised by a New York tour concern to increase its reservations for a tour arriving here Dec. 30 for 28 persons, to six times that number.

STALIN IN NEW POST TIGHTENS GRIP ON RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 1)

might himself assume the Premiership. While the rumor proved incorrect the same effect has been largely achieved, because Molotoff has always been considered Stalin's most faithful political disciple.

Another administrative change just announced, to which Soviet public opinion attaches considerable importance, is the establishment of an "executive commission" consisting of Molotoff, the Commissar of Workers and Peasants Inspection, A. A. Andreeff; the secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, N. M. Shvernik, and the president of the Collective Farm Center, G. A. Yurkin. The basic functions of this commission are to examine the actual execution of the Government's directions and strengthen the discipline of all state, administrative and economic institutions. The former task was performed by the Commissariat of Workers and Peasant Inspection, which continues to exist, and the new commission will probably wield a more direct executive power in this connection

Higher Factory Efficiency Aim of 'Friendship Courts'

MOSCOW (AP)—"Friendship courts" are the newest legal experiment of the Soviet Government. These courts are to be tried in factories of the Moscow district. They will not exercise the power of fining and imprisoning "offenders," but will be for the purpose of disciplining and reforming workers who are addicted to carelessness, inebriation, loafing and other such habits.

The plan is for each factory to have its own court with a head judge and two assistants elected by the employees for a period of one year. Trials will be held of any workers accused of "lying down on the job," and any employee will be permitted to take part in the arguments either for or against the defendants. The procedure at any one of the trials will be simple reading of the charges by the head judge, an oral answer by the accused and the final summing up in arguments by anyone present who cares to argue. The three judges then discuss and announce their verdict.

The court can impose any of the following "punishments": "Comradely" persuasion; "comradely" reprimand; public reprimand with or without publication in the press; transfer from a higher to a lower paid job; suspension for a definite period; discharge from the factory and finally deprivation of trade union membership for a stated time.

Soviet authorities hope that the new courts will greatly increase the percentage of factory efficiency which recently has drawn considerable criticism from the Russian newspapers.

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7938 Men's Overcoats sail out to-day at two bargain prices!

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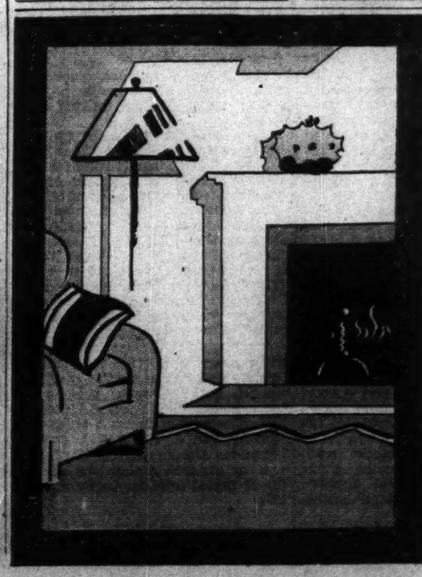
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NORRIS INVITED TO HEAD THIRD POLITICAL PARTY

Letter Sent to Senator by Dewey Stresses Liberal Economic Doctrines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska, has been invited to head a third political party based on "liberal" economic doctrines, on the ground that he is "too socially minded" for the Republican Party, by John Dewey, philosopher, and chairman of the National Committee of the League for Independent Political Action.

Mr. Dewey made his proposal in a letter to the Nebraska insurgent in which the aid of the league was promised in launching and carrying forward a movement "which will realize for common men their rightful heritage," and make for "a vital party of opposition," to which progressives and liberals, such as Mr. Norris, could give "full allegiance.' Such a movement, launched at this time, "could win the Presidency by 1940," he declared.

The letter comes close upon efforts of Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the Republican National Committee, to read Mr. Norris out of the party of his nominal alignment for various party irregularities, including his failure to support President Hoover in the 1928 presidential campaign.

Human Rights Put First

The text of the letter sent to Mr. Norris follows:

"In light of your recent experience with leaders of the Republican Party, I urge that you sever forever your connections with that political machine and form with those of us in the League for Independent Political Action and other liberal groups a new party to which you can give your full allegiance.

"The recent attack on you in the statement issued by Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the Republican National Committee, clearly shows that the lines are being drawn and that you and other insurgent Republicans are not wanted in the G. O. P. by those that control the machine. In my judgment, this is going to be made increasingly clear to you. How could you expect otherwise?

"The Republican Party stands for 'rugged' individualism. You stand for social planning and social control. Republican leaders believe that by giving free rein to private competition somehow they will build a better world. You believe that in this complicated age that method is impossible, but that society must plan for its production and consumption. The controlling wing of the Republican Party places property rights first. You place human rights first.

Antagonistic Philosophies

"These are antagonistic philosophies. The Republican Party is a house divided against itself. You cannot put new wine into old bottles and we shall never be able to put this new philosophy of government into either of the old parties. Just as the Whig Party split on the issues of slavery the Republican will divide now this issue of social planning versus rugged individualism.

"The Democratic Party stands for exactly the same principles as the Republican Party and the machinery is controlled by the same invested groups. If the Democratic Party comes into power its insurgents will receive the same treatment from it that you receive from your party. The new political philosophy needs its own incarnation.

"Millions of progressives over the United States are disgusted with the old parties and are longing for a new political alignment. At this Christmas season will you not renounce both of these old parties and help give birth to a new party based upon the principle of planning and control for the purpose of building happier lives, a more just society and that peaceful world, which was the dream of him whose birthday we celebrate this Christmas Day.

"The terrible suffering in this unemployment crisis, the increasing fear of insecurity, the exploitation by public utility companies and other monopolies, resulting in our unjust distribution of wealth, and the nationalism and militarism which brought on the World War will be repeated under the present political leadership. A new party with your philosophy of life could stop these evils.

Forecasts Success in 1940

"Many outstanding men and women in this country from every walk in life recognize the need and will support such an alignment. State governors, federal judges, congressmen and United States senators now working within the old parties have expressed their conviction to us that such a new party must come. We could win the Presidency by 1940. We could drive the conservatives in desperation into one of the old parties and we should then have a real conflict of ideas and a vital party of opposition which would make for rapid political progress and give desperate workers and farmers a constructive vehicle of political expression.

"This is not an easy task. There are many difficulties. Vicious opposition would seek to block the road. But the welfare of our nation lies that way.

"We agree with Mr. Lucas. You do not belong in the Republican Party. You are too socially minded for it. Come out of it and participate in the thrill and enthusiasm of a great movement which is our own and which will realize for common men their rightful heritage. They will rally to your support. Will you help lead the march?"

Legislature Called to Discuss Finance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—The financial needs of the State of Georgia will be considered in a special session of the Legislature called by Gov. L. G. Hardman, for Jan. 6, according to a statement issued at the executive chamber.

Referring to the "excessive appropriations" of past legislatures, Governor Hardman's statement says in part:

"In view of the decision of the Attorney-General as to the constitutionality of the excessive appropriations, and the right of trustees to borrow money to operate institutions they supervise, incurring a debt and obligating the property, it appears that only the General Assembly is qualified to pass on such a matter."

The Governor goes on to say that he raises the question as to whether the Legislature alone has the right to pass on such appropriations or whether the trustees of an institution may authorize expenditures without the consent of the General Assembly. This matter, he declares, is one that should be settled immediately.

GENERAL SAN MARTIN STATUE IS UNVEILED

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)—A statue of Gen. Jose de San Martin, who is almost as much of a hero to South America as Gen. Simon Bolivar, was unveiled Dec. 20 on the avenue bearing his name in the presence of a distinguished assembly.

Laureano Vallenilla Lanz, noted writer, delivered the oration. The President, Cabinet members and other high dignitaries attended. General San Martin was born in 1778 in what is now Argentina and in the years between 1812 and 1822 liberated much of South America from Spanish rule.

HERO OF THE AIR GETS $1000 REWARD

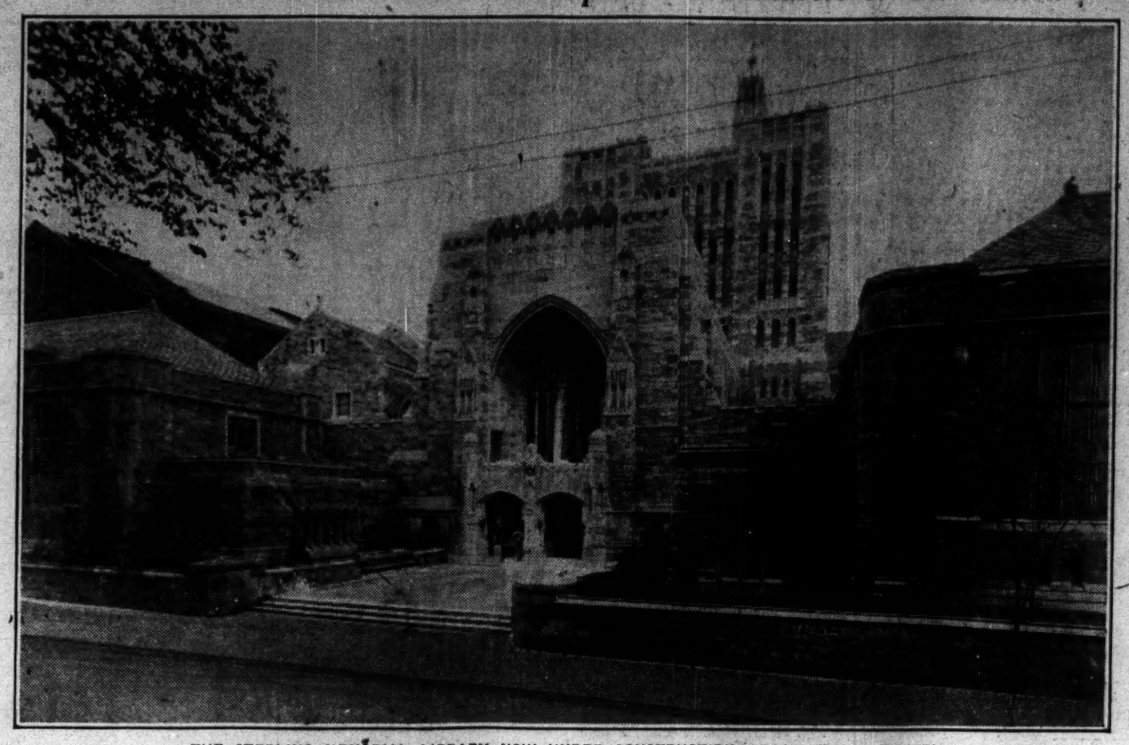
OTTAWA (AP)—It was all in the day's work with R. L. Wasson when he brought two companions of Capt. E. J. A. Burke out of the frozen North, but the Dominion Government on Dec. 23 said he was a hero and presented him with a reward of $1000.

It was Wasson who flew into the Northlands of Liard River and brought Emil Kading, Vancouver engineer, and Robert Marten, Atlin prospector, lost among the hills while flying, back to the world.

MORE WOMEN EMPLOYED

LONDON (AP)—More women than ever before are now employed in British industries, a total of 3,474,170. This is an increase of 500,000 since 1923.

Here Books Will Rest in an Atmosphere of Centuries of Civilization



THE STERLING MEMORIAL LIBRARY NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT YALE UNIVERSITY

TRADE SLUMP IS BLAMED ON PARIS TREATY

Versailles, McFadden Says, Opened Way to European Distrust of U. S.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—American participation in the Versailles Treaty was blamed for the present economic depression by Louis T. McFadden (R.) Representative from Pennsylvania, who declared in the House of Representatives Dec. 20 that economic recovery will not come until that document is scrapped.

Mr. McFadden argued that "industrial stagnation at the present time is largely due to the distrust of other nations of our foreign policy." The distrust he blamed on the fact that while insisting on keeping clear of all "entangling alliances" and officially maintaining a lack of interest in Europe we have nevertheless engaged in ever-increasing economic interference.

Participation of such "economic experts" as Owen D. Young and Charles G. Dawes in the affairs of European nations has involved the United States in both the economics and politics of those countries, Mr. McFadden declared. And it was the Versailles Treaty which led up to these "economic experts," he added.

Mr. McFadden's speech was a sequel to one on Dec. 15 in which he criticized President Hoover for the appointment of Eugene Meyer Jr. to the governorship of the Federal Reserve Board. The second speech dealt more generally with the banking system of the United States, the composition of which he feels to be dangerous.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, he charged, had been implicated in a plan to involve the United States in the Bank of International Settlement. Financial interests of J. P. Morgan & Co. largely influenced the scheme, he said.

According to the plan he outlined, the United States was "to guarantee by its preponderating power the settlements of the Versailles Treaty and to dig deeply into its own superabundant financial resources to rehabilitate the depleted treasuries of Europe."

For one of the Federal Reserve Banks to undertake such far-reaching financial enterprises on its own responsibility seemed entirely wrong to Mr. McFadden, who urged that the policy of all Federal Reserve Banks should be governed by the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

"And foreign affairs," he said, "should be handled by the State Department."

Scots Education Bill in Force 1932

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The text of the Education (Scotland) Bill, the main object of which is to extend the school-leaving age in Scotland to 15 years has been issued here. As in the case of England it is proposed to fix Sept. 1, 1932, as the appointed day for the act to come into force.

It is estimated that the additional cost of the teaching staff accommodation, maintenance of buildings and so forth will be about £540,000 ($2,700,000) in the first school year and will rise to about £610,000 the following year.

Maintenance allowances for children, it is expected, will cost an additional £550,000 the first year and £750,000 the second year. The charge on the Exchequer for the first full school year is estimated at £600,000, rising to about £740,000.

Yuletide Ceremony Under Big Sequoia

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK, Calif. (AP)—A giant sequoia, which is believed to have been 3000 years old when the first Christmas carol was sung, served again this year as the nation's Christmas tree.

The General Grant sequoia was the scene of an outdoor yuletide ceremony at noon Dec. 25. Messages from President Hoover and from state officials were read and a musical program was presented.

The General Grant sequoia is 264 feet high, has a diameter at the base of more than 40 feet and measures 106 feet in circumference.

YALE'S STERLING LIBRARY NEARLY READY FOR USE

Decorations of Structure Selected With View of Their Appropriateness

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Rich in symbolism and representative of all the ancient civilizations and all the nationalities, the decorations of the Sterling Memorial Library at Yale University, which is expected to be dedicated early in 1931, have been carefully selected.

The quotations and proverbs, whether wrought in stone, wood, metal, or glass, all have to do with books, reading or libraries; the carved figures are usually those of scholars and book-lovers; an important series of panels depicts scenes in the history of the Yale Library; and the names and marks of great printers and engravers illustrate the history of the book since Gutenberg's time.

Even the corbels, bosses, foliage borders, and grotesques have their origins in illuminated manuscripts, in early woodcuts, in printer's ornaments, or in the tooling on fine bindings.

The main entrance to the Library, on High Street, is symbolic of the ancient civilizations, and includes many early written records. The winged bull of Babylon, the Phœnician ship, the Athenian owl, the Roman wolf, the Mayan serpent, occupy two panels, and eight others have inscriptions of different periods or in different languages.

The buttresses on the High Street façade are surmounted by 15 figures representative of the various fields of knowledge. On the south façade the buttress tops are 18 heads typical of the nationalities of the world.

The ornaments on the Wall Street façade include papyrus and flax plants, a Roman reading a roll, and figures representing a paper-maker, a type-caster, an engraver, a woodcutter, an illuminator, a printer and a binder. The York Street façade is largely given over to the history of the Yale Library.

Over the southwest entrance into the great court is a carving of Gutenberg and his press. In the main hall are carved panels showing scenes in the history of the Yale Library. The windows above these panels are illustrative of the early history of Connecticut, of New Haven, and Yale.

PALM BEACH SEASON HAS USUAL OPENING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PALM BEACH, Fla.—With the opening of the Breakers Hotel on Dec. 20, the 1931 Palm Beach season had its traditional beginning. This, however, is an exceptionally early season and for several weeks guests have been arriving at the New Palm Beach Hotel which opened early in the month and has been host to a large number of members of the cottage colony who have been making ready their homes for Christmas parties, and the entire season.

Seldom at such an early date have the hotels and exclusive clubs announced such a list of reservations for figures known throughout the social, industrial and professional world. Most of the winter homes are also open. More than $3,000,000 worth of new homes and public and private beautification, provided during the summer, have enhanced the attractiveness of this world-famous resort.

Robinson Supports Five-Day-Week Idea

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The industries of the United States, says Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, may find it necessary to adopt a five-day week to restore the equilibrium between the labor supply and the demand for laborers.

In a statement made on his return home for the congressional holiday recess, he observed that "manifestly, it is difficult for the five-day week to be brought about during an economic crisis like the present" and that it, like the proposed establishment of reserves for unemployment, is of permanent rather than temporary character. He added that the $116,000,000 appropriated by Cogress for speeding up public works "appears inadequate."

Long-term advances to municipalities and states to enable them to carry on necessary public works may provide substantial relief, he said, but "there are difficulties in the way of this which may prevent the necessary legislation."

COLLEGE TO ERECT TABLET TO TEACHER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A bronze tablet will shortly be erected to the memory of Prof. A. D. Dupre, who was the oldest member on the faculty of Wofford College, and who was instrumental in obtaining for the college its science hall, it is announced.

Thirty years ago, when it was found necessary to provide separate quarters for the scientific department, Professor Dupre, in conjunction with Dr. James H. Carlisle, at that time president of the institution, placed the proposition before John B. Cleveland, financier and philanthropist, who promptly donated the sum required to build the hall. Professor Dupre also was largely responsible for obtaining the present library building, one of the handsomest in the South, and many other improvements were achieved through his ceaseless efforts in behalf of the college's development.

IRISHMEN RELEASED AS ACT OF CLEMENCY

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The days of fighting between British forces and the Irish Republican Army in 1922 are recalled by the release as an "act of clemency," of two Irishmen, Francis Breen and Patrick J. Gavin, sentenced respectively to a life term and 10 years penal servitude for an armed robbery of a Manchester bank. Earlier this year their release was urged on the Government by a Labor supporter in Parliament, J. Kinley, who declared that as the offense was "political" their case should be reconsidered. A petition signed by 155 Labor members, followed.

Two others sentenced at the same time have already been set at liberty.

Reforms Are Urged in College 'Factory'

NEW YORK (AP)—A reform in the organizations of American universities to avoid some evils of industrialized education is urged in a report of Prof. Yandell Henderson, retiring chairman of the Yale chapter, American Association of University Presidents.

The report, published in the Yale Alumni Weekly, points to the risk of antagonism between the two parties into which American universities tend to separate the professorate and the administration.

"There ought not to be two parties; there should be only one party; namely a fellowship of professors of which the administration would be the executive committee," Professor Yandell says.

"Nowhere but in the United tSates is university education organized like a corporation," he declared, adding that "the professorate is being relegated to the status of employees."

Industrialization of universities is adverse to the advancement of learning, Professor Henderson said. To avoid the necessity of a teachers' guild he recommended for the "wisely organized" university a senate composed of the executive officers, a sufficient number of respresentatives of the schools and divisions and a few trustees representing the alumni.

Vanderbilt Writes Book About Cruise

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Under the title, "Taking One's Own Ship Around the World," William K. Vanderbilt has just published privately a chronicle of the seven months' cruise which he and Mrs. Vanderbilt and a party of friends made aboard their yacht Ara, leaving Northport, L. I., on Oct. 25, 1928. Knowledge of the book came on Dec. 19, when the Brooklyn Public Library announced that a copy of it had been presented to the library.

"For years I had waited and toiled for the moment when, as captain of my own ship, I would be able to undertake a voyage rarely accomplished—the circumnavigation of the globe," Mr. Vanderbilt writes in his opening paragraph.

But it was not until October, 1928, that he stepped aboard the Ara, commander of his own ship, for a trip of 28,000 nautical miles in the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Mediterranean, Indian, Arabian, China and Red Seas, which would have more than 60 ports of call. The vessel itself is a 213-foot motor yacht of 867 tons, carrying a crew of 36.

AMERICANS INDORSE ANTI-SOVIET POLICY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Indorsement of the United States Government's policy of refusing recognition to Soviet Russia was voiced by 3000 representative citizens, who replied to a questionnaire sent out by the National Civic Federation, according to an announcement on Dec. 21 by Robert M. Easley, its executive secretary.

Legislation which would enable the Government to keep a closer watch upon subversive activities in this country also were urged by those replying.

TEXTILE STUDY TO BE WIDENED BY ARKWRIGHTS

Mills in South to Have Contact Man, Library and Laboratory

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Arkwrights, research branch of the Southern Textile Association, has adopted plans for expanding and intensifying its work to the extent that a contact man, textile laboratory and library will be provided for the use of southern mills, according to a recent announcement made by Walter C. Taylor, secretary and treasurer of the organization.

Established in 1926 by a group of textile executives who saw the need for practical research work, the Arkwright organization has sponsored 38 experiments which have resulted in the saving of thousands of dollars for plants of this section.

Under the reorganization plans of the Arkwrights, the body expects to employ an experienced contact man to call on mill representatives to acquaint them with the research program and assist in carrying on tests for admittance as active members of the organization. Thus textile plants will be able to obtain the services of this expert in making comparisons with various tests of similar nature, and for compiling permanent records and establishing standards.

Such data will then be available to the entire industry. The library will contain all trade journals and books pertinent to the industry, as well as abstracts of valuable information.

The laboratory will furnish a means for doing special testing and fabric analysis for mills of all types. The testing and analysis will include every technical phase of the industry, chief among which is identification of fibers; testing of yarns and cords; fabrics dimensions; construction, weights, and special physical properties.

Location of the contemplated laboratory has not yet been decided upon, but several offers of machinery and equipment have already been received, and it is intended that the experimental station will be situated where it will best serve the industry.

In order to keep members informed on the progress in textile research, the organization plans to issue a monthly publication which, as necessity demands, will be supplemented with pamphlets outlining new developments that have taken place.

The ultimate aim of the Arkwrights is to put membership in the organization on the same plane with that of other engineering societies of America, to make it an indispensable medium for the industry as a whole.

COLLEGIANS ACCEPT 'LIVE AT HOME' ADVICE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Every man who was graduated in agriculture at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering the past spring has a position.

This announcement was made by T. E. Browne of the State Department of Public Instruction. With the exception of one man, who went to South Carolina, Governor Gardner's "live at home" program has been practiced in the schools of education at State College for 13 years, with every graduate being placed in this State.

Einstein Says Mussolini Is All Right for Italy, but Not for Rest of Europe

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Just before Prof. Albert Einstein, discoverer of the theory of relativity, left here for California on the Belgenland, of the Red Star Line, Dec. 15, he expressed himself upon a major political question that is proving one of the most disturbing in Europe, it was learned Dec. 24.

"Mussolini is all right for Italy," Professor Einstein said, "but not for the rest of Europe."

This opinion was expressed not in German, the Professor's native tongue, but in fluent and correct Italian, according to Silvio Cassi, Italian baritone, who interviewed Professor Einstein in his cabin aboard the Belgenland just an hour before it steamed for the west coast. That was all he would say upon the subject, however, Mr. Cassi reported.

The primary object of Mr. Cassi's visit was to play a phonograph record he had made in Detroit of Professor Einstein's voice transmitted 5000 miles by radio from Berlin. The occasion of making the record was the fiftieth anniversary of the invention of the incandescent electric lamp by Thomas A. Edison, Oct. 11, 1929, celebrated by the first world-wide radio hook-up.

Mr. Cassi made a complete record of the voices of all of the speakers, including Mr. Edison and President Hoover.

When the Einstein record was played to the famous natural scientist he listened with great attention and pleasure, Mr. Cassi said.

"I have always wondered how my voice would sound at the receiving end of the radio," Professor Einstein remarked, "and now I have a pretty good idea for the first time."

LACK OF WORK SENDS MANY TO SCHOOLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Public school enrollment in North Carolina in 1930 is reported by the State Department of Public Instruction to be unusually heavy. While figures are not complete, indications are that the increase over previous years will constitute many thousands.

This is attributed in a large measure to the so-called "unemployment situation," which has caused many to turn to the schoolhouse instead of the factory. The year's total enrollment throughout the State will approximate 1,000,000.

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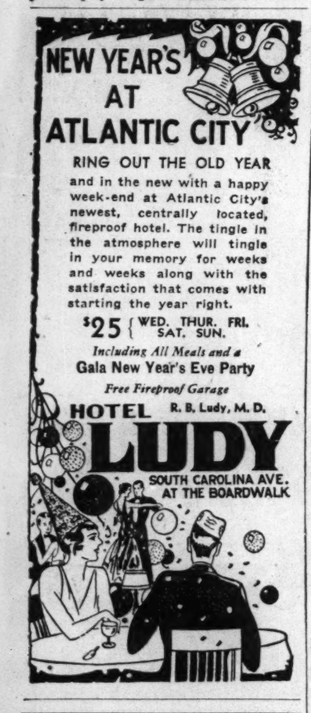

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NEW YORK

WORLD'S RECORD WATER WHEEL IS ON HUDSON RIVER

After Tedious Journey Is Placed in Position at Spier Falls

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—What is said to be the world's largest water wheel is now in place at the Spier Falls station of the New York Power & Light Corporation, on the upper Hudson River. It turns a 37,000 horsepower generator, which has raised the station to 105,000 horsepower capacity, the largest of hydroelectric type in the State outside of Niagara Falls.

The water wheel is 20 feet in diameter and weighs 150 tons. It was manufactured by the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, of Newport News, and presented a transportation problem which was solved by putting it aboard ship to New York, thence by barge up the Hudson River to Fort Edward on the Champlain Canal. There the immense wheel was moved 10 miles overland by a motortruck fleet to its destination. A mile-long climb over a mountain, on a dirt road, climaxed the journey.

Spier Falls was the first great power development on the Hudson River and was opened in 1903. No natural falls occurred at this point. The dam built across the river was the fourth largest in the world at that time, ranking next to the Nile, the Croton and the Clinton (Mass.) storage dams. It is 1500 feet long, 60 feet wide at the base, and at one point has a height of 157 feet, of which half is below the water surface. The head of power supply is 85 feet.

The generator installed is 90 feet in height, with a diameter of 43 feet, and weight of 1346 tons, while the pipe which conveys the water from the forebay to the water wheel is 26 feet in diameter, approximately the width of a three-strip highway and large enough for a monster locomotive to pass through. If operated at full load for 24 hours, the water wheel will require 4,000,000,000 gallons of water, equivalent to the water supply needs of a city of 100,000 population for nine months.

High-tension 110,000-volt lines lead the power from Spier Falls into the Niagara Hudson system, which extends from Buffalo to the Massachusetts state line.

No Roaring Motors Here!

Earl Rossman from Ewing Galloway

SEA GULLS IN FLIGHT

Ship Rides the Horizon Far Out at Sea, but Gulls Stand Still in the Shallows

A ship rode the horizon but the gulls stood at rest in shallow water close to the shore.

It was the Sabbath, and morning, and a hint of silver frost quickened the air, and the gulls were a choir waiting for the first notes of a Venite. Cold water lapped their slender legs, and they were content. Their feathers were smooth garments of pearl satin in the pale gold light. Not far away the music of an organ floated through the open door of a church.

The near-by street was almost deserted. Occasionally an automobilist slackened speed and pondered on the sedate assemblage. "Why were they so still?"

On many coasts gulls stand so, looking out to sea. They have stood for generations silent, unexplained; sufficient to themselves, a sight for men to see; something to touch the imagination; to bring to thought Carl Sandburg's whimsical opinion that birds, of all creatures, most enjoy being what they are by divine appointment.

W. H. Hudson, the naturalist, stood on the Cornish coast and watched sea gulls; one he saw that rose on ivory wings to the edge of a chimney stack and stood there sniffing odors that rose from a skillet in which an ancient goodwife poked about bits of bacon.

And then, something moved the gulls as Hudson watched, as one, and on a single impulse they took wing and wheeled in great gleaming arcs over oxidized cliffs, with soft mewing.

And so with gulls on all the coasts of the world. They stand and wait, and are a choir silent before the first notes of some Venite only they can hear. And then, upon the beat of some faint call, they take wing and are gone.

Beacon Hill Holds Old-Fashioned Noel With Candle-Lit Home and Silver Bell

Boston's own civic Noel, the neighborhood singing and bell-ringing on Beacon Hill, to which thousands of visitors have been attracted from many parts of the United States since the fame of it spread eight or 10 years ago, again drew on Wednesday evening great companies of visitors to streets lined with houses that were standing before the Revolution.

From nightfall, when the first of the bell-ringing groups made a little tour of Pinckney, Chestnut, Mt. Vernon, Revere Streets and Louisburg Square, until well on into the evening, when people left the vicinity for their homes or for church services in the city, the district which is Boston's most characteristic colonial quarter was brilliant with lights and music and the subdued gayety and enjoyment of its visitors.

The observance started some 10 or 15 years ago very simply, as a neighborhood affair, with candle-lit windows, and a few of the neighbors strolling outdoors after supper to sing carols in Louisburg Square, then returning home to keep open house for their friends and neighbors.

Year by year, however, the incident has taken on the aspect of a spectacle. People have come from California and the State of Washington and from Texas, because they have heard that, of all community Christmas festivals in the United States, this was the one which most nearly resembled an English Noel observance.

And now, on a fair Christmas Eve, and even on a snowy, slippery one, it is difficult to get through the crowds that make their way around the steep inclines of the Hill. There are more choruses singing before the houses of friends; more doors are flung open in friendly fashion to the neighborly passer-by with the wish to pay Christmas calls. More bell ringers have learned how to play silvery hand bells after the ancient English manner; and more people come from far to listen to the chimes in the neighborhood steeples ring out the ancient Christmas hymns.

This year people who have seen them all, say that never was a Christmas Eve on Beacon Hill lovelier; stars shone above; trees in dooryards were freighted with a soft, clinging snow. Windows glistened with light; voices rode sweetly on the air singing Christmas hymns. There was no sign of care and trouble and sorrow. People had responded, simply and eloquently, to the message of the season. "Peace on earth, good will to men."

RECEPTION TO JAPANESE

A New Year's reception in honor of the Japanese residents of Greater Boston promoted under the auspices of the Japan Society of Boston will be held at the home of Miss Rose L. Dexter, Beacon Street, on Friday, Jan. 2, at 3:30 o'clock.

SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON HOLDS LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—South Carolina has the place of honor for the Southeast in the production of better staple cotton, according to data released by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, showing that South Carolina has 48 per cent of her crop in the 15-16 to 1 and 1-16-inch cotton; North Carolina, 39.5 per cent; Georgia, 15.6 per cent; Alabama, 5.4 per cent. South Carolina also leads North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Oklahoma in per cent of entire crop tenderable on futures constracts, 96.6 per cent of the South Carolina crop being tenderable. Alabama has only 58.5 per cent tenderable.

NEW ENGLAND UNIT URGED IN CONGRESS

Formation of a New England unit in Congress to work together for the development of the six northeastern States was recommended by James M. Phelan, chairman of the Massachusetts Unemployment Committee, Dec. 24, in a letter to Richard B. Wigglesworth, Representative from Massachusetts.

United action by the entire Massachusetts contingent in Congress would bring quicker federal action on such major projects as the Cape Cod Canal and improvements and modernization of the Boston Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mr. Phelan added.

SMUTS VOICES REGRET AT DELAY IN DISARMAMENT

Noted Soldier Anticipates More Potent League of Nations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af. — The question of disarmament will be the principal battleground for the League of Nations in the near future, said General Smuts in a speech made recently under the auspices of the Johannesburg Branch of the League of Nations Union.

"We shall not have another war on a large scale in our lifetime," General Smuts maintained, "but there is no doubt that the question of disarmament is very serious and very discouraging, and may provide the acid test for the League such as it has not had in the past."

After stating that it was ominous to find that the naval example act by the United States, Britain and Japan had not been followed by France and Italy, General Smuts said:

"Only the other day the Prime Minister of France declared that France was determined to look after her own interests. France believed in security first, arbitration, and then disarmament. She was not going to disarm in the absence of security and arbitration.

"By security is meant binding agreements. It is impossible. Nothing can be expected in the way of sanctions. I am sure that, if France is looking for security of that character—security by which other nations will be prepared to bind themselves to take up arms to carry out any arrangements—no possible solution can be found in that direction.

"Therefore, as I see the position as far as disarmament is concerned, it is a very gloomy one. Nevertheless we must not despair," General Smuts added. "It is quite possible that this question may take a longer time than we expect. Perhaps we are inclined to be impatient, to move too fast."

In conclusion, General Smuts dealt with the proposed confederation of Europe, and expressed the opinion that the proposal was the result of Europe's economic condition. He said: "Europe may yet be a united body. I see no harm in it. It would be all to the good if all these walls were broken down or lowered and trade became freer.

"I do not know what is really behind the idea, but to my mind we may in the end have a League far more potent, and covering the whole world, and inside the League small groups not alien to the main idea. Such groups might be the United States, the British Empire, and Europe under the aegis of the League. It may come because of necessity."

Music

Victor Chenkin

Last night in Repertory Theater, Victor Chenkin gave his final program of the season. It included "Songs of a Jester," "Songs of Pierre Jean de Béranger," "Caucasian Songs," "Hebrew Songs" "Ukrainian Songs." Jascha Fischermann was again an excellent accompanist.

A large and enthusiastic audience greeted Mr. Chenkin as he once again opened his program clad in the costume of a jester, the black, white and tan contrasted cleverly from cap to shoes. As on previous occasions, he kept himself well within the frame which he at once established as he stepped before the curtain. Apparently he remembered at all times that he was merely the court fool, whose business it was to amuse the holiday guests of his master. Of the entire group, which comprised an "Alsatian Ballad," "The King's Hunting Party," "The Rose Bush" and "Auto-da-fé," we found "The Rose Bush" the most interesting. Here Mr. Chenkin found opportunity to run the gamut of human emotion, and by voice, gesture and facial expression revealed the jester's sorrow, yet cleverly concealed it, since "he must make them laugh at the clamorous ball."

For his second group he appeared in a costume of tan, with high wing collar, black flowing tie and scarlet waistcoat, a complete and somewhat startling transition from the serio-comic jester. His audience appreciated his miming of the good-natured poet of the late eighteenth century. The Caucasian songs included "There Is An Inn on the Mountain Top," "Fine Wares," "And What Need You?" and "Kazbek," of which the first two pleased us most, with emphasis upon "Fine Wares."

With the Ukrainian songs came some of his finest singing, from a vocal standpoint. "Come, wind, blow at Ukrainia" was given with a quality of tone not always noticeable in Mr. Chenkin's performance. Nor would this review be complete did one fail to mention the accompaniments of Mr. Fischermann, who several times was appropriately brought forward to share the applause. G. M. S.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; moderate southerly winds shifting to westerly on Saturday; minimum temperature tonight near 36.

Southern New England: Rain tonight and Saturday; slightly colder in Connecticut Saturday; increasing south and southwest winds shifting to west on Saturday.

Northern New England: Snow or rain tonight and probably Saturday morning; slightly colder Saturday and in northern Vermont tonight; fresh southwest winds shifting to north on Saturday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

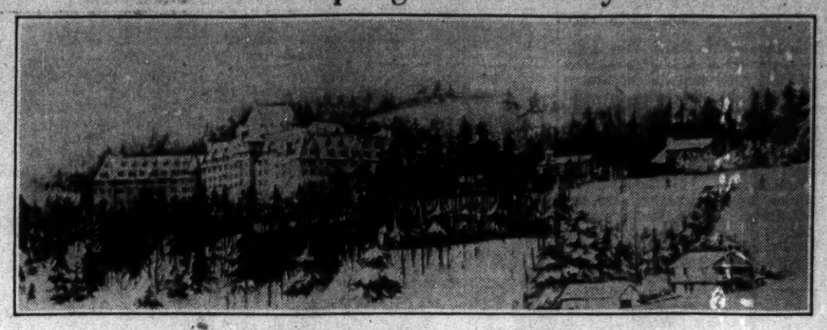
	8 a.m. Dec. 26	Max. Dec. 25		8 a.m. Dec. 26	Max. Dec. 25
Albany	32	34	Memphis	40	44
Atlantic City	38	42	Montreal	32	...
Boston	37	37	Nantucket	40	44
Buffalo	32	38	New Orleans	52	60
Calgary	34	...	New York	36	38
Charleston	60	60	Philadelphia	36	40
Chicago	32	40	Pittsburgh	36	40
Denver	18	44	Portland, Me.	30	34
Des Moines	26	32	Portland, Ore.	34	38
Eastport	32	34	San Francisco	44	50
Galveston	46	70	St. Louis	30	44
Hatteras	56	56	St. Paul	22	30
Helena	16	32	Seattle	38	42
Jacksonville	62	62	Tampa	62	68
Kansas City	30	38	Washington	38	40
Los Angeles	52	62			

High Tides at Boston

Friday 3:35 a. m., Saturday 4:11 p. m.
Height of tides 8.6 feet, 8.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:47 p. m.

Tucked Smack Up Against a Snowy Hillside



THE MANOIR RICHELIEU AT MURRAY BAY

MOUNTING TAXES HALTING MARCH OF HOME OWNING

Chicago Economist Blames Wastefulness of Politics for Tenant Trend

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Home owning is being broken down by high taxes. In many cities the ballooning tax rate is pushing families out of their own homes and tossing them into apartments. Home-owning movements are being canceled by tax bills.

This national trend toward tenancy is pointed out here by Prof. Herbert D. Simpson of the Institute of Economic Research at Northwestern University. The worst part about it, remarks the well-known tax authority, is that it is unnecessary.

City dwellers are being forced to relinquish the stability and pride which comes of owning one's own home, and boys and girls in enlarging numbers are being brought up in "flat buildings" instead of houses with yards—for no good reason.

Waste and extravagance are named by the professor as huge factors in almost all the high taxes that are threatening the ranks of the home owners. Here in Chicago, for instance, he declared from 25 to 50 per cent of taxes go into other channels than public service. But instead of honest and efficient administration there has been, as he sees it, unmitigated waste for many years, and the taxpayers are now footing the bills.

It is chiefly upon the home owner and the holder of other real estate that the cost of misgovernment and waste falls, the tax expert notes. Real estate has to shoulder the biggest part of the local taxation, and often swings more than its share. Consequently, when graft, pay-roll padding and inefficiency record themselves in higher taxes, the home owner has to dig down into his pocket to help pay for it.

Other real estate, of course, is also called on to pay. The tenant in an apartment may not entirely escape, for the landlord will try to pass on the higher taxes in higher rents, except-as nowadays when a city is perhaps overbuilt and rents are down.

The wasteful politician will never pause to see it, but in many respects he is dictating the manner of home life—whether it shall be a house and yard or tenantry—and offsetting all the benefits designed by many efforts to encourage home owning, Professor Simpson said.

Concretely in terms of one city, Chicago, which he regards as in many aspects merely symbolic of numerous other cities, Professor Simpson has dealt with this high real estate tax in his new book "Tax Racket and Tax Reform in Chicago."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Square and Compass Club: Weekly session, Massachusetts Federation, club bowling teams, Littlefield Alley, 63 Summer Street, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, American Association of Spanish Teachers, Swiss Room, 7.

Palestine Labor Committee of New England: Meeting, address by Joseph Barats; Hotel Bradford, 7:30.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Street Singer," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Reunion and meeting, Sargent School of Physical Education Alumnæ Association; Dr. Donald A. Laird, chief speaker; Everett Street, Cambridge.

Repertory Theater: Play, "The Blue Bird," presented by members of Junior League; two performances, 10:30 and 2:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Egyptian art, Miss Schacht, 11.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Lecture, Salon Francais, 3.

Hotel Statler: Entertainment, Camp Medomak, Georgian Room. Meeting, Camp Wickaboge, Pariors D and E. Luncheon, Camp Anawan, Salle Moderne.

Boston City Club: South African motion picture, "Simba," auditorium, 2.

Exeter Theater: Motion picture, "The Silent Enemy," auspices Habit Clinic for Child Guidance, 10:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Take 1:25 South Station for Waban. Excursion to Wallinford, Vt., through Jan. 4.

Field and Forest Club: Meet North Station for 1:45 train for Lynn for trip to Phillips Beach.

Brookline Bird Club: Take Chestnut Hill trolley car to Hammond Street, meet there 2 for trip to Putterham Meadows and Arnold Arboretum.

Music

Symphony Hall—Paderewski, 3:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day, except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions, Durer's Life of the Virgin. Medals from the fifteenth century to the present day. Mediterranean embroideries, through Dec. 31. Prints of French ornament by Jean F. Pillement.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4; admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain. Open 9 to 5 daily, including Sundays and holidays. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Block prints by Gustave Baumann.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Pencil drawings of New England subjects by Stanley Woodward. Through Dec. 27.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Russian objets d'art. Paintings, decorations and water colors by Myrtle Holm Smith and Irma Rene Koen.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 580 Boylston Street—Oils, water colors, pastels, etchings and brule prints.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by contemporary British, French and American artists; mezzotints and etchings in color. Through Dec. 31.

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.

Tozier Party to Leave Regular Beat and Spend Four Days at Murray Bay

Answering a repeated suggestion from members of the now well-known Tozier Party that the party make winter sports excursions back into the provincial country behind Quebec City for its annual winter holiday, it will leave Boston Dec. 31 and, upon invitation from the Canadian National Railways and Canada Steamship lines go to the Manoir Richelieu at Murray Bay for four days.

The Tozier Party was originally coordinated by Dr. Charles H. Tozier of Winchester, Mass. Each winter a number which has gradually increased from several score to upward of 250 friends, goes to one of the Canadian winter playgrounds for several days of winter sports. For some years now the Chateau Frontenac, the turreted castle in a fortressed city that looks off over the great sweep of the St. Lawrence, has been the objective of the party.

The Manoir Richelieu is comparatively new. Last winter people became acquainted with it, to their own delight. Skating on an outdoor rink lit by stars and man-made blossoms of golden light. . . . Snowshoe and ski trails that lead from the door of the Manoir off into country through which Indians have made trail for generations. . . . A two-mile bobsled run . . . tobogganing over hills, cleared sufficiently of their conifers, that surround the hotel . . . horses trained in the arts of ski-joring . . . curling for men who have borrowed the graces and skill of a recreation that comes from the Hielands of Scotland. . . .

And the Manoir, for its comfort, might be in the heart of a metropolitan city. Great roaring fires . . . a hotel staff anxious to make visitors feel at home. . . .

The party leaves Boston about 2:30 in the afternoon, going overnight through upper New England, across the flat plain between Montreal and Quebec and down through the back country to Murray Bay. The railroad has people aboard the train, versed in what has now become an art of making travel invigorating, even aboard trains. People who have made it a practice to go with the Tozier Party year by year will tell you that each year's trip has been better than last year's, and that the end is not yet by any manner of means.

Holiday Gifts Aid Boston's Needy

Not a family in Boston need pass the holiday without plenty of food and comfort, Mayor James M. Curley said at the Parkman Bandstand in officially opening the city's various celebrations Dec. 24. The Welfare Department of Boston, he said, distributed $5 gold pieces to nearly 2200 families who were in need, thus assuring them of a Christmas dinner.

Crowds of merrymakers gathered on historic Boston Common and watched the lighting of the huge community tree on Christmas Eve. The switch was thrown by Mayor Curley.

The program of events was ushered in by the Roxbury Military Band at 5 p. m. on Dec. 24. The band with the Beacon Hill bell ringers, played carols and hymns.

All through the crisp evening air, throngs of people paraded the streets singing, chanting appropriate airs until a late hour.

RADIO SETS FOR BLIND

LONDON (AP)—Winston Churchill has renewed his Christmas appeal, broadcast by radio, for providing every blind person in the country with a wireless set. Last year he received $125,000 on this account and needs another $100,000 to complete the scheme.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corporation for the year ended Oct. 31 reports net loss of $231,179 after charges, compared with net profit of $4658, or one cent a share in the preceding fiscal year.

Chicago Dwellers Jump 223,000 in 1930

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The population of the Chicago metropolitan district increased by 223,000 during 1930, with an increase of 75,000 in Chicago alone, according to the annual population survey, just completed by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The present population of Chicago, the association states, is 3,430,000, while the Federal census completed last April gave it as 53,500 less. The population of the entire metropolitan district, taking in six counties within a 35-mile radius, is given as 4,750,000.

In explaining the discrepancy between the growth in population and the decline in the volume of residential building, George W. Rossetter, chairman of the association's research committee, explained that at the beginning of the year there were more than 20,000 residential vacancies, the greater part of which have been taken up.

RESTAURANTS

ATLANTA, GA.

The Tavern
Georgia's Most Unique and Charming Tea Rooms
ATLANTA
65½ Broad St. N.W.
MACON, GA.
151 Cotton Ave.

CONCORD, N. H.

LUNCH OR FEAST
Nardini's
ALWAYS OPEN
CONCORD, N.H.

PORTLAND, ME.

MISS BOWMAN, Manager
Cumberland Tea Room
Arcade Balcony, Chapman Building
PORTLAND, ME.

SAN FRANCISCO

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RESTAURANT
MARKET at 4th SAN FRANCISCO

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

YOSHIDA TEA ROOM
11 WEST 56TH STREET
LUNCHEON 75c Sundays and Holidays (1:00 to 8:30)
DINNER $1.25 Dinner only — $1.25
Circle 9633

BETTY SUE Luncheon
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Second Floor
9 CHURCH ST., NEAR CORTLANDT

Tea Room des Artistes
Mary T. Wendell
1 W. 67th St. (near Christian Science church)
LUNCHEON 65c DINNER $1.00
SPECIAL CHICKEN LUNCHEON ON SUNDAY 75c, 12:30-2:30
Phone Susquehanna 8440

Ann Holloway Tea Room
Luncheon 60c
Dinner $1.00
Afternoon Tea
25 West 8th St.
Stuyvesant 9165
Open Sunday

MARGOT
LUNCHEONS 65c-75c
DINNERS $1.00-$1.25-$1.50
Open Sundays 12 to 8:30
939 Madison Avenue Near 74th Street
Telephone Butterfield 3370

DIXIE KITCHEN CAFETERIA
LUNCHEON DINNER
Real Southern Cooking
Formerly at 9 E. 44 St.
NOW at 1 East 48 St.
Closed Sundays

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

CIVIC REPERTORY
14th Street and 6th Avenue
Eves. 8:30 Mats. Fri. and Sat. 2:30
Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Sat. Mat., "ROMEO AND JULIET"; Sat. Eve., "SIEGFRIED"; Mon. Eve., "PETER PAN"; Tues. Eve., "GOOD HOPE."

THE ONLY $3 MUSICAL
BROWN BUDDIES
With
BILL ROBINSON, ADELAIDE HALL
Mats. Christmas Day & Sat. Best Seats $2.50
LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42nd St.
Tel. Wis. 2212

"AN EVENING FULL OF BLISS AND CONTENT."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times.
GILBERT MILLER Presents
HELEN HAYES
in "PETTICOAT INFLUENCE"
EMPIRE Theatre, Broadway at 40th Street
Eves. 8:50 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
Elizabeth, the Queen
GUILD THEATRE
52nd Street, West of Broadway
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Fri. and Sat. 2:40

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
Roar China
LAST WEEK
GOOD SEATS AT BOX OFFICE
MARTIN BECK THEATRE
45th West of 8th Avenue
Evenings 8:50. Matinees Fri. and Sat. 2:50

THE GREEN PASTURES
Pulitzer Prize Play
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATS. THIS WEEK: WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY & NEW YEAR'S WEEK: DEC. 30, JAN. 1, 2, 3.
MANSFIELD THEATER

Men's $1.00 SILK AND WOOL FANCY HOSE
69c per Pair
Two pairs for $1.00
Well Known Make
Haynes & Co.
1502 Main Street, Springfield

Springfield Safe Deposit and Trust Company
Cordially solicits your bank account.
Corner Main and State Streets
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Men's $1.00 Silk and Wool Fancy Hose
69c per Pair
Two Pairs for $1.00
Well Known Make.
Ware Pratt Co.
MAIN, CORNER PEARL ST.
WORCESTER, MASS.

Gross Strauss Co.
wishes you
A Happier and More Prosperous New Year
WORCESTER, MASS.

Sol & S. Marcus Co.
Main St. at Pearl, WORCESTER
Women's Apparel and Accessories

Annual After-Christmas Sale of 1800 NEW DRESSES All 1931 Styles
Beginning Friday the 26th
Cherry & Webb Co.
LOWELL, MASS.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL, MASS.
Now
January Clearance Sales
Noteworthy reductions in all departments

The Bon Marché
Headquarters of MERIT Only
LOWELL, MASS.
Beginning Friday December 26th
The Great Year-End
Clearance!
of Coats Furs Dresses
Millinery, Footwear
A Real Chance to Save Money on Smart, Seasonable Apparel

THIRD NATIONAL BANK and TRUST COMPANY of Springfield
Complete Banking Service
Capital Funds Over $4,400,000
Total Resources Over $35,000,000
MAIN STREET at HARRISON AVE.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Gifts that become heirlooms
Favored above all other remembrances is the gift of jewelry. Whether your choice is the diamond lavallier, ring or pearl necklace, the gift you select from True Brothers' collection remains year after year among the most precious possessions of the recipient.
True Brothers
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1386-1390 Main St. 4-6 Pynchon St.
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Walk-Over
Styled Comfort
New Shoe Style with Old Shoe Comfort
Walk-Over Shoe Store
1558 Main Street Springfield, Mass.

A Radio!
First it delights and for many years it charms and delights. We can supply THE BEST in Radio. Stromberg-Carlson, Victor, Atwater Kent, Majestic and others. We make terms that are very agreeable.
Marcellus Roper Co.
2-4 FOSTER ST., WORCESTER

IVY CORSET "IT CLINGS"
January Clearance Sale of IVY CORSETS
Starting Dec. 26th
Extraordinary Values at $1.00, $1.95 and up
Odds and Ends in Corsets, Bandeaux, Brassieres at..... 50c
Ivy Corset Shop
2 Pleasant St.
WORCESTER, MASS.

Firestone Tires
Fair prices, honest service
Batteries
H. M. Hartwell & Sons
Cor. Chestnut and Taylor Streets
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Phone 2-4072 Open Evenings

Meekins, Packard & Wheat
SPRINGFIELD • MASSACHUSETTS
After Christmas Clearance Sales
Drastic mark-down sales throughout the store to immediately reduce stocks, prior to January 1st Inventory, bring prices way down.
Women's and Misses' High-Grade
Winter Apparel
Practically the entire remaining stock of coats and dresses go into this Clearance—at savings that put a new meaning to the word THRIFT. In many cases the quantities are limited, so plan to come early.
SECOND FLOOR

Preventing Over Expansion Termed Permanent Remedy for Future Trade Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

be felt, the leading industrial nations of Europe suddenly found that their plants and equipment were badly out of date and inefficient.

Rationalization Began

Then began the era of rationalization, of reconstruction and modernization. From the technical point of view, the result was clearly some lowering of costs of production, but also a great increase in productive capacity. From the general national point of view, on the other hand, the eventual result was a great increase in unemployment, and a consequent loss in domestic purchasing power. The very process of technical improvement, by cutting labor costs, ultimately proved to have thrown hundreds of thousands of men out of work.

This so-called unemployment might have been entirely avoided, had it been possible to increase sales on a large and permanent scale, or to develop new industries of the first importance. And indeed for a time, in 1926-1928, that is substantially what did happen. Thanks to the stimulus of American investment in Europe, and thanks to new developments in producing artificial silk, synthetic chemicals and the like, the inevitable consequences of increased production and rationalization were postponed for a time.

The steady growth of production, however, and especially of production capacity, soon ran beyond all possible limits. The home markets of the European countries were badly handicapped by heavy internal taxation—two or three times heavier than what we know in the United States—and in most cases by the necessity of making large payments abroad against public and private foreign debts.

The foreign markets for European products, in addition, were actually smaller than before the war. This shrinkage was due, on the one hand, to the absurdly high protective tariffs which most countries have set up in recent years, and on the other hand to the growth of competing local industries in former export markets, such as India, Japan, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Moreover, during and after the war the United States had captured many markets, as in South America, China and Japan, which had previously been dominated by European producers.

Markets Glutted

In consequence, both the domestic and the foreign markets for European goods were soon glutted, and it was impossible even to keep up current rates of production and sale. A drastic reduction became inevitable, whatever the central banks might do about gold and credit. As far back as the end of 1928 a slow but ominous fall in prices and production had begun, and an even more ominous increase in average unemployment. The present European situation is therefore only the climax to a cumulative and inexorable reversal of the previous over expansion.

In the United States, on the other hand, the position has been different and on the whole happier. It has risen to far greater heights of general prosperity than the European countries, and is not likely to fall to such great depths of economic prostration and despair. Yet it, too, is now undergoing the most severe distress it has known in decades. What has happened to it?

After the economic and financial débris of the war had been cleared away, it entered in 1922 on a new era of internal expansion. In six years its physical volume of production increased by roughly 35 per cent, and its real income grew by leaps and bounds. But, like every industrial nation in the world's history, it overdid it. Taking one year with another, it developed far more production, and especially far more production capacity than on the average it could absorb. It might have had a collapse much earlier, say in 1928, but several things postponed it—and thus made it all the worse when it did come.

One factor of this sort was the terrific growth of installment buying. Installment buying enabled it, for a time, to purchase currently far more than it was earning currently. It thus allowed its production to run far ahead of its real average capacity to consume. It was living two or three years in the future, on what was really borrowed money. A day of drastic reckoning was therefore very likely to come, if indeed it was not absolutely inevitable.

Landing Aids Trade

A second factor was its large volume of foreign lending. This lending stimulated its export trade, and gave it markets abroad which it might otherwise not have had. It thus helped for some years to carry off what otherwise would have been a very awkward surplus of American products, both agricultural and industrial. The first signs of distress in its own economic situation began to appear at just about the time, early in 1929, when the volume of this foreign lending first began to fall off badly.

The third factor was the easy-money policy of the Federal Reserve System, and that stock market boom which was encouraged by easy money, if not actually caused by it. Had money rates been kept higher, as far back as 1927 or even 1928, industrial and commercial expansion would have been checked before it became dangerous, and the stock exchange speculation would probably not have gotten out of control. As things actually turned out, on the other hand, industrial expansion was, in effect, encouraged, both by easy money itself and by the facility with which corporations could get funds through security flotation, instead of through bank borrowing.

At the same time, the stock market was yielding large though ephemeral profits, produced really by a form of credit inflation. These profits increased the volume of purchasing power available, and thus postponed the inevitable day when increasing production would clearly exceed the country's current power to consume. The collapse of the stock market was the signal that finally brought the whole artificial structure crashing, both at home and abroad, and that made America at last face the consequences of its earlier excesses.

Taking the world as a whole, and disregarding smaller contributory factors, it therefore appears that the root cause of the present depression is simply excess production, and especially excess production capacity.

Relative to what it costs to produce them, and relative to what they can be sold for, the world has too many commodities on hand, and too much plant. From that situation, in turn, come falling prices, unemployment, bankruptcies, and all the unhappy phenomena of depression.

No Major Cure

As to remedies, obviously there is no major cure for the present situation except patience and courage. As time goes on, the excess stocks of goods will be absorbed, new demands will become effective while production costs may fall somewhat, production itself will revive, and employment will increase. Then a new era of expansion and prosperity will begin. But are we condemned to a ceaseless round of overexpansion and overcontraction, alternating like summer and winter? We need not be.

The permanent cure for depression and over contraction is clearly to prevent the over expansion which itself precedes a crisis. That means planning not for next month or next year, but for the average rate of consumption of the product over a number of years taken together. Now periods of expansion are periods of real or promised prosperity, and it is hard to convince the business man that those are precisely the periods to go slow, and even to contract. Yet if he does not go slow then, he will be punished severely later on. The thing is simple, and for that reason hard to believe, but it is true.

Schemes for unemployment relief through public works and the like are important, but they do not meet the real problem. As practiced now, they shut the barn door long after the horse has escaped. Similarly schemes for control over gold, credit and prices will help, but they, too, do not go to the heart of the problem. They deal with symptoms, not with causes. Even schemes for promoting new types of industry are not adequate in themselves, for while they may take care of the excess of labor released by technical advances in other industries, they can do little to offset the evils of a general overexpansion.

The only way to prevent overcontraction, to repeat, is to prevent the antecedent over expansion; the only way to prevent depression is to control the conditions which otherwise inevitably lead to depression. That task is difficult, but we were built to deal with just such tasks. We may confidently expect that as our knowledge and our self-discipline grow, an intelligent solution will be found.

SOLDIER-POET GIVES ITALY NOTED VILLA

(Continued from Page 1)

order, as was done over the palaces of the captains of the people in the Italian communes of the fourteenth century. Another part is known as the Cenacolo; here hangs the flag of the "Regency of the Quarnero" at Fiume, among beautiful tapestries. One of these tapestries represents enigmatic figures raising high their hands, and underneath is the motto, devised by the poet, "Five fingers—five sins."

Each hall, each room, each picture or statue—indeed, almost every single object in the villa has its own motto or some strange name. Even the artisans employed in the small shops or the maids in attendance are addressed by the poet with figurative names, as in the old comedy of art. A little stream, running through the garden, has been given the name of an Umbrian river—Rivo Torto. It is crossed by three small bridges, each of which has a name. There is the Bridge of Sighs, the Bridge of Desires and the Bridge of Iron-heads. On passing over the first of these wooden bridges the visitor is requested to pay a toll. In the middle of the garden rises something like a temple of magnolias, known as the "Arengo." It is formed by a circle of stone seats surrounded by marble columns, each one of which bears the name of an Italian victory. Beneath these columns of victory supporting hand grenades are the seats for "the meetings sacred to rights of the Fatherland." Sitting on these seats, Signor D'Annunzio speaks to his intimate friends on the great anniversaries of the war. A little farther is the prow of the warship Puglia presented to the poet by the Italian Government.

Gift to Italian People

The formal deed of gift of "Il Vittoriale" to the Italian nation, signed by the Minister of National Education and by the poet, was written by the latter in his own flowery language, a curious mixture of medieval and ultramodern Italian, and includes several interesting passages. It reads, in part:

"As long ago as December, 1923, I wrote to my brother-in-arms and head of the Italian Government, Benito Mussolini, making a free gift of 'Il Vittoriale' to the Italians. . . . I live and work and make music within the solitude of the Vittoriale that I have donated, and I dedicate to its walls the same assiduous love that I give to the pages of my new books. Every room that I have carefully arranged, every object that I have chosen and made mine at any period of my life, has always been for me a means of self-expression, a medium of spiritual revelation, like one of my poems or my dramas, or any witness that I have ever borne to genuine, invincible faith. Therefore is it that I venture to offer to the Italian people all that remains to me, and all that from this date I may acquire through my new labors. . . . Once a vain celebrator of magnificent palaces and sumptuous villas, I have come to close my sober ebriety and my musical silence in this old peasant's house, not so much to humble myself as to test my own powers of creation and transfiguration. Everything here, in fact, has been transfigured by me. Everything here shows my style in the sense I want to give it. My love of Italy, my worship of memories, my aspirations toward heroism, my presentment of the country's future—they are all revealed here in every line, in every note of color. . . . Here are my books, not kept to collect dust, but as living entities, and perhaps no solitary student has ever had so many. . . . I have founded an open-air theater, I have organized schools and workshops to renew the Italian traditions of the minor arts. I hammer iron, I blow glass, I engrave hard stones, I print with wood blocks, I color stuffs, I carve bone and boxwood, I interpret the recipes of Caterina Sforza and I distil perfumes. . . . As once before I donated all I have received, so now I donate with a sense of relief all I have acquired. I beg the head of the Government of Italy to accept my offer, whole and entire, and declare it to be irrevocable and inalienable. . . ."

WICKERSHAM FINDS CRIME FLOUTS U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

and public thought guided by knowledge of the facts and by sympathy with the erring. It is in this direction that the commission hopes to make useful its work in the wider field of its undertaking.

"I repeat what I have said at another occasion, that our whole machinery for dealing with crime is less adequate than that of some other advanced nations.

"Whether or not crime in general is increasing in volume it is certain that too large a number of crimes go unpunished and the processes of justice appear slow and uncertain."

Informally, Mr. Wickersham told how he came to be associated with the commission which in popular parlance now bears his name. Two years ago this March he was walking home from a New York meeting with his friend John W. Davis, former Democratic nominee for President. The subject of the proposed commission to study law enforcement which President Hoover had just mentioned in his inaugural came up.

"Heaven help the man who heads that commission," Mr. Wickersham exclaimed. Later he received what he considered an "ominous" summons to Washington from Mr. Hoover, and finally found himself in the position of the very man upon whom he had previously invoked celestial assistance.

Survey Covers Wide Field

Since that day, in a series of addresses, statements and testimony before Congressional committees, Mr. Wickersham has outlined a picture of the work of the commission which is still not understood by the public. Popularly, the commission's labor is supposed to end with prohibition. Actually, behind this study there has been going on an extraordinary series of surveys embracing the whole machinery of American criminal justice.

Experts acquainted with these studies are almost unanimous in agreeing that they may open up a new era in America's approach to the problem of crime. It is pointed out that Great Britain began half a century of reform of its own criminal system with the studies of a commission under Lord Denham similar in many respects to that of the Wickersham commission.

Mr. Wickersham, like Mr. Hoover, believes that lawlessness is one of the foremost problems before the nation. He does not think it can be solved over night.

"Evils," he says, "that lie deep in a system, which have accumulated during a quarter of a century, cannot be dissipated by an over-night speech. It requires the most exhaustive and scientific investigation, the painstaking collection of facts and the examination of experience, which can be brought about only by the aid of great numbers of devoted men, gradually building up a mass of material which must be sifted and considered, and from which ultimately we may get to the bottom of our problem.

Its Fundamental Purpose

"The commission was established for this purpose . . . its real and fundamental purpose is to bring forth, if it is possible, deep-seated and positive reforms which will decrease criminality in the United States and secure greater respect for law."

The commission was organized May 28, 1929 at the White House. At this meeting President Hoover said:

"The American people are deeply concerned over the alarming disobedience of law, the abuses of law enforcement, and the growth of organized crime which has spread in every field of evil-doing and in every part of the country."

Mr. Hoover at this time, as in practically every other public reference to the commission, stated that its work was not confined to prohibition, but to enforcement of all laws. Members of the commission are: George W. Wickersham, chairman; Henry W. Anderson, Newton D. Baker, Ada L. Comstock, William I. Grubb, William S. Kenyon, Monte M. Lemann, Frank J. Loesch, Kenneth MacKintosh, Paul J. McCormick and Roscoe Pound.

Farmers Support Marketing System

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The phenomenal development of the farm coöperative movement, which now comprises 12,000 farmer-owned and controlled associations in the United States, with approximately 3,100,000 members, is described in a pamphlet just issued by the Federal Farm Board.

"Producers of more than 40 farm crops have been definitely assisted in a practical way by the Agricultural Marketing Act through their coöperatives," the board says. By collective action, growers are extending their marketing system, developing a credit system that will make them more independent, and improving their chances of adjusting production to prevent troublesome surpluses."

Seven national agencies have been established by coöperatives with the assistance of the Federal Farm Board since the Marketing Act was passed in June, 1929. Five are already in operation, marketing grain, cotton, livestock, wool and mohair, and pecans.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Wednesday were the following:

Dr. John R. Carr, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Dulcie M. Kapp, Walton, Ind.
Mary E. Kapp, Walton, Ind.
Margaret Kapp, Walton, Ind.
Harold P. Kapp, Walton, Ind.
H. E. Kapp, Walton, Ind.
Mildred Lincoln, Fergus Falls, Minn.
Elinor Inford, Windom, Minn.
F. M. Lean, Toronto, Canada.
K. M. Knowles, Toronto, Canada.

A City as large as PHILADELPHIA has been added to THE NEW YORK MARKET»»

New York has long been the world's greatest market—and in the last ten years a city as large as Philadelphia has been added to it. . . . . .

The 1930 population census shows the New York Market (fifty mile city and suburban area) with a total population of 11,632,000. This was a gain of 2,563,000 over 1920—a gain large enough to make a new city larger than Philadelphia whose 1930 population is 1,961,458. . . . . .

New York's growth means new opportunities and more sales for all worthwhile products. And the most productive advertising medium in this market is The Sun. That's why the retail merchants of New York prefer The Sun to all other newspapers. . . . . .

The Sun

THE NEWSPAPER OF DISTINCTION IN ITS READERS, ITS NEWS AND ITS ADVERTISING

NEW YORK

Household Arts and Crafts

Unusual Ways With Bananas

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

DURING the winter months, oranges and bananas are often the only fresh fruits available in remote country districts. It is important therefore to know what quantities can be bought safely at one time. If the thick end of the stem on which the bananas hang is black, the fruit will ripen too fast and rot. If the branch is green, the fruit will ripen slowly and be of good flavor. If all the stem is green, the fruit will keep a long time. Small branches generally yield sweeter bananas than the large ones. The rind should be thin and there should be no ridges.

In tropical countries, bananas are stewed like pears, with water, sugar, cinnamon and cloves. In some homes muffins are made a special treat by the addition of a cupful of sliced bananas to the breakfast muffin batter just before it is poured into the muffin rings.

Banana Noisette

To ½ dozen bananas allow ½ of a cupful of walnut-meats. Chop the nut-meats coarsely and add ½ of a teaspoonful of brown sugar and a dash of nutmeg. Roll the bananas in the nut-meats. Butter a baking tin, lay in the bananas, add 1 teaspoonful of butter and bake until the fruit is nicely browned. Serve with ½ of a cupful of cream poured around the bananas in the serving dish.

Belmont Bananas

Wipe 5 bananas, loosen a section of the peel on each one, place the fruit in a pan and bake until soft. Remove from the skins, cut each crosswise into three pieces and roll in powdered macaroon crumbs. Arrange on a serving plate and pour around them the following sauce: Into one-half of a glass of currant jelly beat two-thirds of a cupful of boiling water; bring to a boil and thicken slightly with 2 teaspoonfuls of cornstarch made into a thin paste with 2 tablespoonfuls of cold water. Bring to a boil again, then add 1 tablespoonful of butter and 1 teaspoonful of lemon juice.

Sauted Bananas

Remove the skins and fibers from bananas and cut them into halves each way. Cover the bottom of a frying pan with butter and, when hot, lay in the bananas, flat side down. Cook until browned on both sides. This is delicious served on toast or as a garnish with broiled steak.

Banana Float

Peel 6 ripe bananas, mash them with a fork and add one-half of a cupful of sugar. Whip one-half of a pint of cream, then whip the banana mixture with the beater and add the cream, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla and one-half of a cupful of coarsely broken walnut-meats. This makes a delicious dessert in itself, but added to a dish of boiled custard, or topping individual portions of a custard, it becomes a very novel dessert that is most pleasing.

Banana Dessert

Cut 6 rounds of bread about 1-3 of an inch thick, spread lightly with butter, then cover each slice with a layer of sliced bananas. Sprinkle lightly with sugar and brown delicately. Serve hot with maple sugar.

Banana Sherbet

Boil together 2 cupfuls sugar and 1 cupful water until the sirup spins a thread. Pour slowly over the stiffly beaten whites of 2 eggs, stirring constantly, then add 6 bananas mashed and ½ cupful lemon juice. Beat up continuously until the mixture is cold, then freeze in a mold packed in ice and salt in equal quantities, or in the freezing unit of the electric refrigerator.

Banana Whip

Put 3 large bananas through the food press and add 2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice and ¾ cupful powdered sugar. Chill in the refrigerator for 30 minutes, then add the stiffly beaten whites of 2 eggs, 1 cupful heavy cream, whipped, and 1 cupful nut meats broken into coarse pieces. Turn into the freezing tray of the electric refrigerator or into a mold packed in ice and salt, and freeze without stirring. It will require from 2 to 2½ hours for freezing.

Banana Sponge

Butter a baking dish and cover the bottom with ladyfingers or rounds of sponge cake. Upon these place a layer of whole bananas, sprinkle lightly with sugar, then turn over the juice from 1 orange or lemon, and sprinkle with coconut or chopped nuts. Bake in a medium oven about 15 minutes and serve hot with custard sauce or whipped cream.

Banana Cream Pie

Beat 4 eggs—reserving the whites of two—with ½ of a cupful of sugar, then add a pinch of salt and 2 ripe bananas put through the food press. Stir in gradually 1 pint of hot milk and add ½ of a teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour into a deep pie tin containing a baked crust and bake in a moderate oven until the custard is firm in the center. Add a meringue made from the stiffly-beaten whites and 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar and leave in a slow oven to cook to golden brown. Serve cold.

Banana Coconut Roll

Put 6 bananas through the food press and add cream, sugar, orange juice and coconut to taste; mix and keep warm. For the cake, beat 3 eggs with ¾ of a cupful of sugar for 10 minutes, add 2 tablespoonfuls of cream, 1 teaspoonful of orange extract, 1 tablespoonful of melted butter and 1 cupful of flour sifted with 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Bake, then spread with the banana mixture, roll lengthwise while still hot and sprinkle with coconut.

Chicken With Bananas

When Delmonico's was in its glory, a dish was served there prepared as follows: One-quarter of a cupful of butter was melted and to it was added a finely-minced onion and 2 young chickens cut into pieces for serving. This was covered and allowed to simmer for 10 minutes, then 1 cupful of chicken stock was added and the meat cooked until it was tender. The chicken was then removed, the onion and stock put through a sieve and formed into a white sauce with 1½ tablespoonfuls each of flour and butter blended. This was brought to a boil, seasoned with salt and pepper and diluted with cream to the desired consistency. Then 2 bananas, cut into diagonal half-inch slices, were dipped in flour and cooked in butter. The chicken was arranged on a plate, the sauce poured over it, and the bananas used as a garnish.

Rubbing Away Shabbiness

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

THERE are many small renovation repairs which can be done inexpensively at home, quite as well as if an expert were called in to undertake the work.

Chairs and tables may be repaired in this way: Pull the loose joints far enough apart so that prepared glue can be applied to the tenons or dowels. Drive the joints together with the hands or with a hammer and a block of wood covered with a soft cloth to prevent marking the finish. Then place a strong cord twice round the four legs and tie the two ends of the cord together. Insert a strong stick between the two cords and twist it until all the joints are firmly fixed in the correct position.

Joints can be further secured by driving brads into tenons or dowels from the inside where they will not show. Fill up all dents and splintered places with sealing wax or a good crack filler. Apply sealing wax after heating it on an old pliable table knife over a tallow candle. When cool, sandpaper the waxed places smooth, and touch them with shellac, followed immediately with color to match the surrounding surface.

Next remove all mildew, scratches or white water marks, by sprinkling the parts with fine pumice powder, and briskly rubbing them with a soft cloth saturated with any kind of oil until all blemishes have disappeared.

Then remove all oil with soft dry cloths and apply a coat of shellac over the entire surface. After allowing this to dry for 24 hours, remove the objectionable high gloss by lightly rubbing the entire piece with powdered pumice and oil, finally rubbing and polishing with a soft dry cloth.

Stains and Spots

To remove from furniture, dish marks, white water marks, scratches or mildew, place a tablespoonful of powdered pumice in an old dish and pour over it enough linseed oil to form a light, creamy mass.

Dip a soft cloth into this and rub the affected parts until all marks have disappeared. Then wipe off carefully and rub the entire piece of furniture with a soft cloth and linseed oil, and polish with another dry cloth.

To remove ink stains from wood; saturate the stained parts thoroughly and repeatedly with liquid oxalic acid of medium strength. Then scrub briskly until all the stains have disappeared. When the surface is thoroughly dry, sandpaper it smooth and stain and varnish it.

To clean upholstered furniture, carpets or heavy curtains; scrub them thoroughly with a clean, dry scrubbing brush and common table salt. Do not use gasoline, as it leaves an oily surface to which dust and dirt will cling.

Restoring Leather

To restore leather and imitation leather upholstery; wash the leather or imitation thoroughly with cold water and a good quality of soap. Dry it immediately and place it near the heat until all signs of moisture have disappeared. Next sandpaper it thoroughly with No. 00 sandpaper. Then apply according to the printed directions on the tin, leather dressing of the desired shade. High class garages stock leather dressings.

To fill holes and dents in wood; fill the crevice or dent with sealing wax or any good crack filler. Apply it with an old table knife heated over a tallow candle. When cold, sandpaper smoothly and touch the wax with shellac and immediately with color to match the surrounding surface. If the wood is only dented or crushed in—not knocked out—wet the part with warm water, soak a blotter in warm water, and lay it on the place. Apply a hot flatiron until the moisture is evaporated. Repeat the process until the bruise is raised even with the surrounding surface.

Wax and Oil Polishing

If French polish is not desired on furniture, wax or oil polishing can be used instead. Clean off the old polish and then sandpaper very lightly with 00 sandpaper. Then buy a tin of reliable wax polish, and apply it to the furniture with and across the grain, with a piece of an old felt hat, working on small sections of the surface. The oftener the wax is applied and the harder the rubbing the better the result.

In oil polishing use linseed oil in place of wax polish, and apply it as often as desired in the same manner. The wax or oil polished piece can be improved from time to time by an occasional re-waxing or re-oiling and rubbing.

Tied-and-Dyed Textile Design

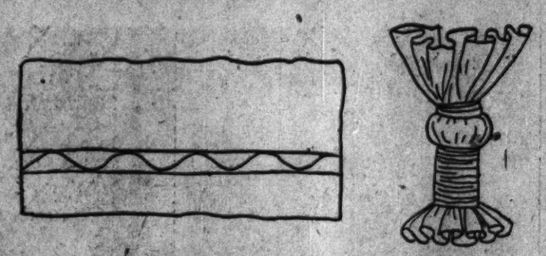
A WOMAN of artistic taste can secure delightful results from the simple tied - and - dyed method of achieving textile design. Even sugar and flour sacks or strips of cheesecloth become attractive when transformed by this process, and finer goods may be given an exquisite appearance.

The effects obtained are dependent upon the methods used in tying and binding and the combination of colors. Innumerable ways of tying and knotting the materials afford unlimited variety for individual expression in both design and color effects. The simplest method is that of tying the material itself in knots at those points where a design is wanted. Similar indefinite effects are obtained by twisting the material quite firmly from opposite corners. It may be untwisted and twisted again and dyed through as many baths as desired. If white material is used and the twisted or knotted cloth is dipped in light blue dye, for instance, the result will be a blue cloth and a white pattern.

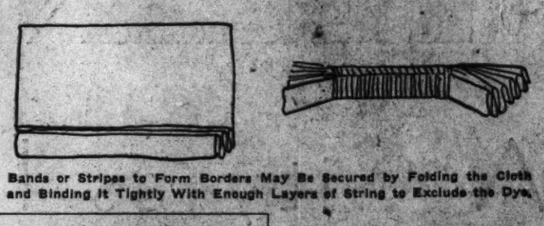
More variety is obtained by tying the goods with tape, string or thread to bind the portions of the goods on which the design is desired. If the material is bound tightly with two or three layers of string, very little dye will penetrate it and a clear-cut design will be obtained. If the string is loosely tied and if fewer windings are used, the pattern will be more irregular and the edges softer.

Bands and Borders

Bands or stripes across the material to form borders are secured by gathering the cloth lengthwise into folds and binding them tightly with enough turns of string to produce sufficient width to the stripe. Bands in groups of two or three, varying in width, are very interesting, and may be combined with a simple motif to form an elaborate border.



A Wavy Pattern Is Effective in the Border Design. This Undulating Line Is Drawn With Charcoal Between Horizontal Lines Marking Off the Position and Width of the Border and Is Then Sewed With Running Stitches, After Which the Charcoal Is Brushed Completely Off. The Wavy Line Is Then Gathered and the Goods Above and Below Is Carefully Adjusted and Bound With String, After Which the Dyeing Takes Place.



Bands or Stripes to Form Borders May Be Secured by Folding the Cloth and Binding It Tightly With Enough Layers of String to Exclude the Dye.

Material May Be Twisted and Untwisted Again and Put Through as Many Baths as Desired.

A wavelike pattern can be used in the border design if preferred. After the distance between the edge of the goods and the beginning of the border is determined, rule two horizontal lines, using a piece of charcoal to mark the lines showing the position of the border. The wavy line is then drawn with charcoal between the horizontal lines. This wavy line is sewed with running stitches and all marks of charcoal rubbed from the cloth. The thread showing the wavy line is then drawn straight and securely tied. The folds of the goods are adjusted evenly and the first tying is wound around the cloth, beginning at the sewed wavy line and winding above it. A space is left, and with no more sewing, a second and narrower band is wound and tied.

Amusing Experiments

Circles useful in design are made in different ways, the simplest being to pinch up a bit of the material and wind it tightly with fine string. Similar loops may also be made over marbles, small beads or the end of a match or toothpick, each method resulting in peculiarities of its own. By grouping, a series of intricate designs can be made.

One may find other ways of obtaining unusual motifs in design. When the material is tied around a clothespin a most interesting cobweb-like design is obtained. Knot tying and string tying can be combined in the same piece of work, together with a conventional border or design made by tying in various small beads or buttons. With a very little practice the amateur can produce many novel and artistic effects.

Allover effects are obtained by gathering the material lengthwise in soft irregular folds and binding it rather loosely at intervals. This produces the long wavy coloring. Folding the cloth in unusual ways and then pleating or crushing it in the hand and tying it tightly but leaving gaps of material between the strands of string will produce unusual patterns. Diagonal pleating is another example of unusual folding and is a good way to get simple and beautiful allover patterns without the time and labor spent in tying individual motifs.

Details of Technique

A white string, strong but not heavy, is best for general tying. Different effects may sometimes be secured by having different weights of string. Certain fabrics need to be tied very tightly lest the dye creep in through the string and spoil the design. These are the loosely-woven fabrics, such as cheesecloth and voile and soft chiffons. Closely woven cottons do not absorb the dye easily, but since they are most frequently boiled for the dying process, it is well to wrap them very thoroughly with the string. Silk and other materials tied for a tepid bath should not be tied less tightly, but it is not necessary to wind them so many times over and over in the same place.

The heavier the material used, the less intricate the design should be, and the longer the fabric should stay in the dye bath. Loose-meshed materials are most satisfactory when the design is rather vague and obtained by tying the material on itself. Before dying unbleached muslin, it should be boiled as long as convenient and rinsed many times to make it soft. After this treatment it takes the dye very successfully and has a beautiful texture.

Equipment

Only the simplest of equipment is required for this craft. One needs an agate or enamel pan large enough to hold the articles to be dyed, and a stick or two to manipulate the material in the dye bath. Rubber gloves are essential to avoid staining one's hands.

It is a very simple matter to get good dyes. In purchasing them it is necessary to consider whether the material to be dyed is silk, wool, cotton or linen, since cotton and linen require a different dye from wool and silk. The directions on the envelopes containing the dyes should be carefully followed in using them.

Before going into the dye bath the material must be thoroughly wet through, by soaking it in cold water half an hour or longer, according to the texture of the goods. The temperature of the dye bath has much to do with the success of dyeing. A boiling dye is used for all cottons and linens. Some colors are much stronger than others and require only two or three teaspoonfuls to dye a given amount of fabric, while others need three or four times as much to dye the same amount of material. A long boiling sets the color and is necessary if the articles are to launder well thereafter. Constant stirring is also essential.

Silks may frequently be boiled without ruining the fabric, but as they absorb the dye quickly, it is better to work with them in a dye bath below the boiling point so as not to injure the tied design. When several colors are to be used in the same design only that portion which is to receive a certain color is immersed. Rinse in cold water after dyeing each portion. After all unbound portions have been colored, the strings are removed. The portions which have been colored may be tied with enough string to protect them, and the portions which remained uncolored, because they were tied during the first dyeing operations, may in turn be dipped into various colors. In this way several more colors may be introduced into the design.

All Worth Knowing

Half a teaspoonful of curry powder added to the water in which brussels sprouts are cooked not only improves their flavor, but eliminates all unpleasant odor.

A small piece of butter the size of a walnut, added to marmalade and jams just before they come to the boil, will prevent the preserve from boiling over.

Short crust pastry if moistened with lemon juice is particularly light and palatable.

Rhubarb cooked in an earthenware dish with plenty of white sugar, and the juice of an orange poured over it instead of water, is delicious.

An apple cut into small pieces and added to a stew of any kind gives a delightful flavor.

Parsley will keep sweet and fresh for several days if well washed, carefully dried, and placed in a dry jam jar. This should then be placed on a saucer or plate and turned upside down to exclude the air.

The ends of asparagus, which are cut off before the vegetable is cooked, if scraped and well washed will greatly add to the flavor of stock pot.

Etiquette for Escorts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

A MAN who is punctilious in his duties as an escort appreciates the coöperation of the woman who accompanies him. When both comply with the accepted rules of etiquette, awkwardness and embarrassment are avoided. This is true even in the small details of social life, such as shaking hands; entering or leaving conveyances, churches or other public places; ordering restaurant meals; and in other almost innumerable social actions in connection with which recognized points of etiquette exist.

It is so natural and proper for a man to extend his hand to another man when being introduced, or when meeting a man friend, that the mistake is often made by him of taking the initiative in shaking hands with a woman. When this quite excusable mistake is committed, the woman should be quick to overcome any embarrassment on the man's part and shake hands as cordially as though the gesture had originated with her, rather than through his ignorance of the etiquette of the occasion.

For a man to offer his gloved hand to an ungloved woman is an extreme breach of etiquette, and for him to say, "Excuse my glove," is making a bad matter worse, as it proves that he realizes he is doing the incorrect thing. When both man and woman are wearing gloves, however, as in a chance meeting on the street, and the woman offers her hand, it is not necessary for the man to remove his glove while shaking hands. It is not good form for a man to allow a woman whom he may meet on the street to stand and talk with him. If the man does not realize the etiquette of such an occasion, the woman should make some tactful remark indicating that the correct thing to do is to walk with her in the direction she was going at the time of the meeting. For instance, she may say, "Oh, walk along a little way while we talk about it. It's pleasanter than standing here."

A Logical Point

A man always appreciates the attitude of a woman who makes it easy for him to walk next the curb, regardless of how often the street is crossed and whether he is escorting one woman or two. For a man to walk between two women is not according to the rules of street etiquette and should always be avoided. A man in the United States should not take the initiative in recognizing or bowing to a woman, on the street or elsewhere. It is always an American woman's privilege to acknowledge acquaintanceship with a man.

An easy rule of etiquette for a man to remember is that when escorting a woman he enters a conveyance last and leaves it first. This is, of course, only logical. For the woman to precede him on entering an elevator, train or other conveyance, gives him the privilege of assisting her if necessary. When alighting first, the man is in position to render any similar aid. The woman who is being escorted should understand the point of etiquette involved and allow the man to do his part easily.

The general custom on entering a church, theater or restaurant where an usher or head waiter designates seats, is for the woman to precede the man who is escorting her. When there is any doubt as to the location of the seats, the man assumes the responsibility and goes first, this being obviously the chivalrous thing to do. Where a man is escorting two women, he sees that they are comfortably seated and then takes the last seat in the group. It is not according to etiquette for the escort to occupy the seat between the two women, as when he is talking to the one at his right he is turning his back on the woman at his left. When two couples are to be seated the order is different. One woman goes first, followed by her escort. Then the second woman takes the third seat and is followed by her escort. While this seating arrangement brings a man between two women, the conditions are not the same as when a man is escorting two women, four being considered as two separate couples rather than a group. When all understand this, there will be no confusion in assigning seats.

When Ordering Meals

On entering a restaurant, unless a table has been already reserved, it is courteous for a man to ask the woman he is escorting if she has any preference as to location. He should also provide for the checking of her wrap at the door of the dining room, keeping the ticket for it with his own. The man should take the initiative in ordering the meal, though the woman is usually handed a menu to consult. She expresses her preference to her escort rather than to the waiter and the escort then gives both orders. The man should tactfully indicate the outline of the meal so that the woman will order the same courses though the dishes need not be identical. The man has the privilege of looking carefully at the check for the meal, when presented. While he need not study each item he should assure himself that the total is correct. A woman should understand this and not consider his scrutiny of the check unnecessary.

It should be remembered in a general way that all acts of courtesy and rules of etiquette are based on kindliness. They are usually reciprocal and a man is placed at a disadvantage if the woman he is escorting does not, so far as possible, put herself in his place, appreciating his attitude and making it easy and natural for him to do what he understands to be correct.

Sunless Window Made Sunny

EVERY little while someone discovers a new and delightful way to curtain some north or poorly lighted window, so that the effect of light and sunniness is brought into the room. A very successful window curtain and drapery, which brought an appearance of sunshine and a suggestion of a flowery garden into a dim and cheerless north room, is here described.

The single window, which was about two feet from the corner of the room, was covered with a glass curtain of cream net, reaching to the window sill. It hung moderately full, its width being once and a half the width of the window. On this curtain, at one side, were appliqued gay-colored flowers with leaves and long stems, all made of silk that permitted the light to shine through brightly, as through stained glass. On the opposite side, that nearest the corner of the room, a drapery of deep daffodil yellow was arranged in an unusual and strikingly decorative manner.

This drapery was not silk but it had a silky luster and was priced at 75 cents a yard. It covered the entire width of the window, and two widths were used to get the right fullness, the seam being concealed between the folds. It was cut long enough to reach to the bottom of the window casing. The entire width of this drapery was drawn back to the casing at the side, half way between the top of the window and the middle, from which point it hung in graceful folds down over the casing, covering but a few inches of the glass, hence cutting off almost none of the light.

Flowers Like Stained Glass

The flowers, leaves, and stems were cut out and finished before they were put on the net curtain. Three flowers, two wide leaves, and three long, slender leaves, were used, beside the stems. Thin plain silk was selected for all of them in order that the effect might be airy and dainty and so their color would show up perfectly. Very thin satin would be equally satisfactory. Heavier material should not be used, as the desired effect is not that of ordinary heavy-looking appliqué.

The colors for the flowers were pink, yellow, orange, and a light, rosy lavender. Another charming combination, with the yellow drapery, would be light blue, dark blue, yellow, and deep, reddish orange.

The top flower, which reached to just below the middle of the window, was made in this way: A circular piece of yellow silk was cut out, five inches in diameter, but very irregular in outline, suggesting the shape of a flower. The edge was turned under one-quarter of an inch and buttonholed with yellow silk thread. This is easier to do if the silk is first basted on a piece of newspaper, which afterward can be torn away. An irregular circle, 3½ inches in diameter, was cut out of the pink silk and basted over the middle of the yellow silk. The edge of the upper half of this pink piece was turned under one-quarter inch, and was buttonholed onto the yellow silk, using pink silk thread. A piece of the lavender silk, somewhat in the shape of an irregular half moon, was basted over all the lower half of the pink piece and all its edges turned under and buttonholed onto the pink above it and onto the yellow below it, using lavender thread. Then all the extra thicknesses of silk underneath were cut away so as to leave only one thickness of silk throughout the flower.

The next lower flower was made in a similar way, starting with a large, irregular circle of lavender, and using pink for its upper center and orange below. The third flower started with pink and had yellow for its upper center and lavender below.

Stems and Leaves

The stems, which were not cut in a straight line, but on a slight curve, to make them look more graceful, were of a light but rather vivid green. The material for them was cut one inch wide, and one-quarter inch was turned under on each side, leaving the finished stems one-half inch wide. Both edges were buttonholed with silk thread of the same shade of green. The long, thin leaves were a little wider throughout their middle portion than the stems, but tapered to points above, and were buttonholed in the same way. One of the two wide leaves was of green silk, the other of orange. They were two and one-half inches wide by three and one-half inches long, when finished and buttonholed. These were much curved, with a few interesting jags along their underside. Along the middle of each ran a "vein" made with silk thread of the color of the leaf, in a simple stitch.

When the flowers, leaves, and stems were finished, they were pinned on the lower left half of the net curtain at the window and adjusted until their position seemed right, then lightly basted in place. This makes it easy to remove them whenever the net requires laundering. The bottom of the stems and long leaves started from the very bottom of the curtain and extended almost to the sash.

This glass curtain and accompanying drapery were copied for a larger, wider window in another home. But there was added to the glass curtain, straight across the bottom of the net, a strip of yellow silk, four inches wide, another just below of pink silk, of the same width, a third of lavender, and a bottom one of green, the same thin, semi-transparent silk being used as was chosen for the flowers and leaves. The bottom strip reached just to the window sill. This, of course, meant raising the net part so that the top flower came a few inches above the middle of the window. The flowers and leaves were made slightly smaller than in the original curtain, to avoid any possibility of the curtain looking crowded. The effect was indescribably gay.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN we place a new calendar on the desk, and forget occasionally to put the correct year numerals at the heading of letters, it is natural to take a glance backward in an attempt to glean from the experiences of the last 365 days lessons which may make the coming year happier and richer in service and achievement.

The letters which have been received during 1930, in response to some suggestion contained in this column, comprise a precious album of friendships and memories. They also inspire to further endeavor and strengthen the conviction that it is the little things of our everyday experiences which offer the greatest joy and in which we may find avenues of adventure and accomplishment far outreaching those which are offered by the spectacular and unusual. There are "acres of diamonds in our own back yards."

* * *

One letter received this week gives such a delightful picture of how one act of kindness led to business advantage as well as giving pleasure to several people that it is quoted here. It says in part:

'One article in particular in the Home Making Column inspired me to practice its suggestions. It was on giving a kindly word to the sales people who come to the door even if one cannot buy or place an order. One dreary day a book agent made her way from house to house of a small town. It had been a very discouraging day for her, and something of failure was in her attitude as she rang the bell on the door of a neat brown house at the end of the court. The door was opened by a smiling young person, and the agent was invited to "come in and see mother." The way was led to a living room where a small, white-haired lady sat knitting. A bright fire burned on the hearth and a large yellow cat was asleep on the rug.

Darkness fell unnoticed on the friendly little group, so interesting had each found the conversation. A delicious odor of cake baking come from the room beyond, and soon the young person brought in cups of hot chocolate and small cakes for everyone. "My daughter has given up her position to be with me, and she makes these little cakes to sell, but has hardly started yet," explained the mother. "Oh, then she must get in touch with a woman on the next street who was very much upset over the failure of her cook to appear when she has a party to prepare for tonight," said the agent. "Quick, daughter, call Mrs. B., perhaps you can help her out," was the mother's eager response. Some telephoning and a happy voice called, "Mother, she wants three dozen cakes and 48 brownies!"

* * *

I am sure that this young person, and all those concerned, must have realized the truth of the saying "Give to the world the best you have and the best will come back to you." This letter also says that the writer has appreciated suggestions appearing in this column about the value of some uplifting thought while engaged in the mechanical work of home making. She says that all her life she has mixed poetry and cake making, adding "the poetry was always good if the cake was sometimes only medium." She tells of a woman of her acquaintance who has developed this ability to live in a world of beauty while doing tasks which do not require any degree of concentration, thus enriching her experiences and incidentally uplifting the commonplace.

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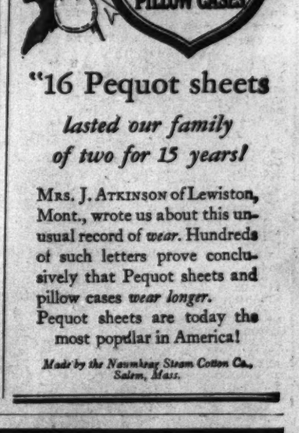
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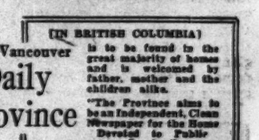
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THE HOME FORUM

Detective Story: Better Style

I HAVE often thought it strange that while the libraries are crammed with novels dealing with the detection of the perpetrators of wrongdoing, no one has yet taken in hand to describe a Sherlock Holmes, with pocket lens and tape measure, running to earth a man's good deeds. We all know the devices by which Sherlock unravels the mystery of the Naval Treaty, or follows the ramifications of the Red-Headed League; but where is the author who will show us how to discover the secret charities of a philanthropist, or "that best portion of a good man's life, His little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love"? It is astonishing that writers, bent on the production of a best seller, should miss so obvious a chance of gaining popularity.

We are all much more intimately concerned with the goodness of our neighbors than with their delinquencies, and our own virtues usually occupy our thoughts far more constantly than our defects; we like, in our daily lives, the company of decent people. Why, then, does no author give us a picture of a great detective scenting an obscure good action, following up every possible clue, and finally tracking it to its source? The chase would be exciting, the chances of pleasing disappointments many, and the ultimate success rich with every occasion for surprise. There is surely much fascination in seeing a shrinking virtue brought to light.

It can hardly be that we naturally feel more sympathy with scoundrels than with saints, or that, like Walter Scott, we constantly find our villain becoming our hero. In children's fairy tales it is invariably the noble third brother who attracts interest, rather than his fraudulent or feeble elders; and tales of bravery are always more enthralling, even to grown-ups, than tales of poltroonery. I imagine the cause of the phenomenon lies in an unconfessed inability on the part of present-day novelists. The task of hunting down a good man, and dragging him into the open, is one involving such enormous ingenuity, such Euclidian powers of deduction, that novelists may well refuse it. It is like introducing Shakespeare into a story, and making him use language worthy of himself. To invent a Dupin, you must have at least Dupin's intelligence; and the Dupin who shall detect virtue is ten times as great as the Dupin of Poe. The violet is harder to find than the hemlock, and he who would search for pearls must dive deeper than for seaweed. It is a stupid fancy that goodness is open to the first glance, while to discover its opposite demands penetration. The exact contrary is the case. The man who prides himself on never being deceived is of quite ordinary intellect: but where is the genius who can boast that he has never suspected wrong where there was none? Anybody can impute ill motives; to recognise straightforwardness and simplicity is rare. Set Sherlock Holmes to unearth the secret benefactions of Ralph Allen or the Man of Ross, who

Did good by stealth and blushed to find it fame,

and he will assuredly fail. There are few anonymous libelers who have not been exposed: the writers of "The Whole Duty of Man," and of the "Imitation of Christ" are still shrouded in mystery.

Nevertheless, I do not think the task wholly impossible. Looking at the talents of modern writers, I look forward with some confidence to the appearance of a detective novel more fascinating, more intellectual, and more artistic than any that has yet been seen, and one whose circulation shall throw that of previous great successes into the shade. I cannot of course forecast its plot in detail; but I can sketch its general outline. A good deed has been done which stirs the world, gives flaming headlines to the newspapers, sets reporters scouring the country. The problem, who was the perpetrator, agitates everybody. "Yes, Watson, I must go down to Devonshire," says Sherlock. False clues abound; for the doer, being inevitably altruistic, of course desires that the praise shall fall to anybody rather than to himself, and lays them in every direction rather than the true one. Some are easily detected, even Watson does not pursue them for more than a week. Others are immensely skillful and intricate; Sherlock himself, though aided by his brother Mycroft, is deceived for months. The reader follows the sleuth-hound with breathless anxiety, and thrills, again and again, with disappointment as again and again he runs up against a blank wall. One by one, however, the false claimants are eliminated; through a process of rejection of the impossible and acceptance of the just conceivable, the right man is at last found. In a final chapter, the victorious detective, gathering all the characters around him for an impressive revelation, explains the train of reasoning which has led him to the correct conclusion. All are silent, and, like the Tyrians listening to Æneas, intent, hold their mouths. "It only remains," says the detective in conclusion, "to hand the doer over to justice, and give him the reward he deserves."

He looks up. But what is this? There is a vacant chair. By a saint-like shift, a last-moment coup, the arrested philanthropist has eluded the practiced vigilance of Holmes, the ineptitude of Watson, the gaze of a score of eyes. Justice is cheated; the prize, so well earned, is not bestowed.

"Yes, it is all over," remarks Sherlock; "he has evaded panegyric, and escaped the due of his deeds; and perhaps it is better so." E. E. K.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of the newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months . . 4.50 One month . . . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign

14 pages . . . 2 cents
16 to 22 pages . . . 3 cents
24 to 30 pages . . . 4 cents
32 pages . . . 5 cents
Remailing to Canada and Mexico. 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:

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EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Return

Someday, for all this obstinate delaying,
I shall see clear the sunlit Severn plain,
Watch the long shadows over Malvern playing,
Walk the blue Cotswold fastnesses again.

Someday, the sun's slow beautiful declining
Will bring me home adown the scented gloom,
To see again the lamplit window shining
In golden welcome from a golden room.

Someday, like bird that undismayed goes singing,
Nor fears the dark, nor fails for wind or rain,
Or like the swan that to the north is winging,—
I shall return and find my own again.

DOROTHY THODY.

Those Brave Early Motorists

Some credit is due to the motorists of those days. It was rarely that one reached one's destination. As a matter of fact, only the incurable optimist ever tried to. The common formula was: "Oh, let's start off, and see what happens." Generally, one returned in a hired fly. Everywhere along the country roads one came across them: some drawn up against the grass, others helplessly blocking the way. Beside them, dejected females sitting on a rug. Underneath, a grimy man, . . . another running round and treading on him. Experienced wives took their knitting and a camp stool. Very young men with a mechanical turn got enjoyment out of them apparently. At the slightest sign of trouble they would take the whole thing to pieces, and spread it out upon the roadside. Some cheerful old lady, an aunt presumably, would be grovelling on her hands and knees, with her mouth full of screws, looking for more. Passing later in the evening, one would notice the remains piled up against the hedge with a lantern hung on it. At first, we wore masks and coloured goggles. Horses were terrified when they met us. We had to stop the engine and wait. I remember one old farmer with a very restive filly. Of course we were all watching him. "If you ladies and gentlemen," he said, "wouldn't mind turning your faces the other way, maybe I'd get her past."

They were of strange and awful shapes at the beginning. There was one design supposed to resemble a swan; but, owing to the neck being short, it looked more like a duck: that is, if it looked like anything. To fill the radiator, you unscrewed its head and poured the water down its neck; and as you drove the screw would work loose, and the thing would turn round and look at you out of one eye. Others were shaped like canoes and gondolas. One firm brought out a dragon. It had a red tongue, and you hung the spare wheel on its tail.—JEROME K. JEROME, in "My Life and Times."

Winter Comes to the Gardens

A sound, strange in this place yet so familiar elsewhere, echoes through the Gardens—the hoot of a motor horn! A van drives down the Broad Walk, pursued by a whirl of leaves. Children stop their games to gaze in surprise at this unfamiliar sight. The van, on which is painted the picture of a green deck-chair, hurries on as if aware of the incongruity of its summer-time load. It seems to apologize to the whirling leaves for its belated visit. If it did not make all speed to leave them to their short supremacy, they themselves might sweep it out of the Gardens!

A small person in pink coat and white leggings stands watching the swiftly receding car. Then she returns to the serious work of the day—the pulling along of a reluctant "Scottie," who is making the most of this brief respite from his young mistress's attentions.

"Von't go," she remarks dolefully, as she tries to raise him from a recumbent position.

The white sails on the Round Pond are clear-cut against the steely blue water. The gulls circle round and round: were it not for the vivid orange of their feet, and the noisy beating of their wings, they would seem like some giant snowstorm. Across the Pond the yellowing leaves of the trees melt into the gray of the distance. The spire of a church rises above the tree tops into the pale amber sky.

Children run about like ever-moving colored flowers. Green Coat pushes Red Coat on his bicycle at so fast a speed that it would seem as if Red Coat's feet could stay no longer on the whirling pedals. The race between Blue Coat and Orange Coat would be a dead heat did not Blue Coat's hoop become entangled with a passing perambulator. Mauve Coat is busily kicking his ball along, and chuckling with delight at his own prowess.

Another motor appears in the distance! This time it is an open lorry, full of leaves. Summer has been driven out of the Garden, now it is autumn's turn. But autumn has plenty to say for herself—she will not go as quietly as summer. Her leaves whirl and twist about, and protest that though winter has come they intend to remain a while longer. Many escape, and dance gleefully away—to await another day's sweeping!

The light grows softer, and a faint mist rises across the Pond. Mauve Coat is a speck in the distance, while Green Coat and Red Coat are already waiting beside the crossing at the bottom of the Gardens. Outside the gates of the Broad Walk the policemen are holding up the traffic. Perambulator after perambulator passes across.

It is nearly time for nursery tea.

Pansies and Blue China — Photograph by Lilian Joy, London

PANSIES are always smiling. They are to the garden what children are to the home—full of liveliness, and abounding in a spontaneous joy which is unquenchable. Rain may fall, and skies be at times gray, but the pansies smile on and blossom only the brighter for a friendly shower. Perhaps it is this which imparts so great a sense of sunshine and cheerfulness to this charming group. Even the fish swimming upon the curved porcelain of the Oriental bowl, and the dragon coiling around the Chinese vase add their quota to the impression of gayety. Clear sunlight throws up the intricate pattern of the Persian mat on which they stand; and the quaintly shaped bell with its luminous reflection stands out definite in outline, Oriental in character. Indeed, the group mingles the charms of East and West; so strongly Eastern are the dragon vase and the porcelain bowl, the decorative, yet simple tree pattern upon the curtain in the background, the Burmese bell, and the finely woven mat. And again entirely Western, with the freshness of a summer breeze, sweetly redolent of English gardens, those many hued pansies; their lovely velvet petals purple and bronze, crimson and gold, and creamy white. Just as natural clustered here as if they were in their own flower bed; they seem to be whispering secrets, or, filled with curiosity, to lean over the edge of the bowl for a glimpse of fish or dragon.

Surely the craftsman, who with his deft hand and sensitive eye for beauty, adorned bowl or vase, who shaped and hammered the curiously handled bell, would, with the Oriental's deep love for blossoms rejoice to see his bowl filled with these smiling, radiant English flowers; making a happy occasion when East and West meet.

Hey-Day

Come and go a-berrying,
Would you wiser be!
Come and learn that everything
Younger is than we—

We who almost dared to think
In our wearying
There were no more springs to drink,
No more pails to swing!

We were dusty with our books,
Come and let us go
Out among the lyric brooks,
Where the verses grow,

Where the world is one delight
Made of many a song
Lasting till the nod of night,
Lovely all day long.

Till the smallest glimmering nook
Holds the moon in glory;
And the heavens are the book
And the stars the story!

There the peaceful earth is sweet,
Either way it lies—
Under unacquainted feet
Or on tired eyes.

—WITTER BYNNER, in "Young Harvard."

Peace

Bid our peace increase,
Thou that madest morn;
Bid oppressions cease;
Bid the night be peace;
Bid the day be born.

—A. C. SWINBURNE, in "A Christmas Antiphone."

America's Folk Art

Recently hooked rugs have assumed a very important place in the world of American antiques. It is not, however, simply as relic of early American households that we value them. They have also a significant place in the documentary history of this country and a unique position in American art.

Hooked rugs are pictures, just as truly as if they had been painted with a brush. They drew their inspiration usually from the objects of the worker's daily life and recorded the esthetic feeling of our ancestors at a time when but for such an humble art it would have been lost to us. They were originated, however, not as a form of artistic endeavor, but to meet an intensely serious need imposed upon the early settlers in this country. They being absolutely to America, none ever having been found in the Old World. The technique of making them is very simple; it consists merely of marking a pattern on a loosely woven web and of drawing through it narrow variegated strips of cloth after it has been spread upon a frame. The great flexibility of this method encouraged a wide freedom in design; this fact, combined with the intimate use in the household to which the rugs were put, made them a form of spontaneous artistic expression which mirrored with naïve fidelity the circumstances of their makers' lives. Hooked rugs, therefore, may claim the status of a genuine folk art indigenous to America—the only one, perhaps, which the white settlers in this country have bequeathed to us. . . .

Hooked-rug-making is perhaps unique among folk arts in expressing the artistic impulse, not of a primitive people in primitive surroundings, but of a people possessing a traditional cultural background forced by circumstance to express themselves by primitive means. The simple technique of rug-hooking furnished a means of pictorial expression almost as flexible as paint and yet was absolutely untried; no traditions hampered its use. Under these circumstances an original art was naturally developed, primitive in its force and naïve character and yet possessing a piquant touch of sophistication deriving from cultural memories of the Old World.

Group work, such as we have mentioned, kept alive these memories; women met, criticized and compared each other's work, and copied one another's designs. Consequently hooked rugs coming from any given district are apt to show a picturesque reflection of local Old-World traditions which have taken root and flourished in the New. One of the most fascinating aspects of collecting hooked rugs is the ease with which we may determine the maker's background simply from the workmanship and design shown in her handicraft; at the same time, along with definitely national characteristics, the traces of a borrowed inspiration often appear. —From "Collecting Hooked Rugs," by ELISABETH WAUGH and EDITH FOLEY.

Économie

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LE MOT économie signifie entre autres administration exempte de perte ou de gaspillage. Semblable activité devrait être comptée pour une vertu, mais souvent le terme est à tort confondu avec la parsimonie. Les économistes ont fait beaucoup pour établir sur une base pratique les affaires commerciales du monde. Le livre des Proverbes abonde en instructions telles que: "Peu, avec justice, vaut mieux que de grands revenus sans équité," et "La fausse balance est en abomination à l'Eternel; mais le poids juste lui est agréable." Benjamin Franklin aida à établir dans les pensées de nos ancêtres la vraie économie. L'une des maximes citées par lui dit: "Achète ce dont tu n'as pas besoin, et tu vendras bientôt ton nécessaire!"

Jésus fut l'économiste le plus parfait que le monde ait jamais connu. Il réglait ses activités sans perte ni gaspillage. Il ne lui fallait pas un temps prolongé pour réaliser laborieusement que l'homme est parfait, fait à l'image de son créateur, mais il guérissait instantanément tous les genres de maladies. Selon la chronique, lorsqu'il désira traverser un lac, "aussitôt, la barque aborda au lieu où ils allaient." Après avoir nourri la multitude affamée, il ne laissa rien perdre, mais commanda à ses disciples de ramasser les morceaux qui restaient. Il n'eut pas à s'enquérir d'une place pour le repas de la Pâque: il indiqua immédiatement à ses disciples l'endroit convenable. Nous-mêmes pouvons aujourd'hui commencer nos efforts pour devenir des économistes, en perdant moins de temps dans l'oisiveté ou le bavardage et en amassant déjà des trésors de penser juste.

Mary Baker Eddy découvrit et établit la Science Chrétienne, système qui fait beaucoup pour aider aux hommes à gouverner leurs affaires sans perte ni gaspillage. Ceux et celles qui suivent les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne constatent que la perte de temps due à la maladie et le gaspillage du temps par l'oisiveté diminuent dans la proportion où ils comprennent et mettent en pratique les lois spirituelles et bienfaisantes de Dieu. Mrs. Eddy dit dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, à la page 327: "Pour les sens physiques, les exigences rigoureuses de la Science Chrétienne semblent péremptoires; mais les mortels se hâtent d'apprendre que la Vie est Dieu, le bien, et que le mal n'a en réalité ni place ni pouvoir dans l'économie, soit humaine, soit divine."

Croyant à une crise financière, beaucoup se sont parfois abstenus de mettre la monnaie en circulation. L'un des sens du mot "circuler" peut aider à rompre cette crainte, savoir, sortir et revenir, de manière à compléter un cercle. Tout le bien que nous mettons en œuvre, y compris une judicieuse dépense de l'argent afin que se poursuive l'échange des produits,—tout cela revient à nous. Dans un discours sur l'économie politique rapporté par *The Christian Science Monitor*, William T. Foster a déclaré: "Tout dollar qu'en ce temps-ci on s'abstient sottement de dépenser constitue un vote pour la stagnation, tandis que chaque dollar intelligemment dépensé maintenant est un vote en faveur de la prospérité." Une peur mesmérique du manque est concomitante de la pauvreté, alors qu'une activité intelligente et courageuse favorise la prospérité.

Au commerçant qui désire savoir comment penser et agir pour stabiliser ses affaires, la Science Chrétienne indiquerait ce que demande le *Manuel de L'Eglise*, par Mrs. Eddy (Art. XXIV, Sec. 5): "Dieu prescrit que tous les actes des membres de L'Eglise Mère, La Première Eglise du Christ, Scientiste, soient caractérisés par la sagesse, l'économie et l'amour fraternel." Dieu est Entendement infini, et communique continuellement la sagesse à l'homme spirituel; dans l'exercice de la sagesse, on prouve par conséquent que Dieu nous donne l'intelligence nécessaire pour penser juste et agir comme il convient.

Exercer l'économie signifie diriger ses affaires sans perte ni gaspillage. Dans leur sens le plus élevé, les affaires sont l'activité du bien, gouvernée et maintenue par Dieu. L'amour et la sagesse pratiqués dans les affaires préviennent la jalousie, la crainte, la concurrence déloyale et la rapacité. On maintient cette attitude en sachant que Dieu est impartial et fournit à tous Ses enfants la capacité, les circonstances favorables et la récompense. Les méthodes contraires à la morale sapent les qualités telles que la fraternité, l'honnêteté et la justice qui, étant des qualités spirituelles, sont capables, par la réflexion du pouvoir créateur de l'Entendement, de se multiplier pour produire une prospérité véritable.

La Science Chrétienne offre à tous une connaissance pratique de la loi divine, laquelle, comprise et utilisée, placera chaque activité légitime sur une base économique, et aidera ainsi au monde entier.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

My Lamp

My antique lamp from old Japan
Sends forth its light once more,
Its graceful lines and elegance
Charm as in days of yore.
Where once an oil wick did suffice
With feeble, flickering ray,
Electric light has been installed
To suit the present day. . . .

Quite often as I sit and dream,
The lamp doth speak to me
Of olden days when men were bold
And braved both land and sea;
Through quaint old city streets I roam,
Where paper lanterns glow,
While people strange, with dress grotesque,
Are passing to and fro.

—OLIVER MURRAY EDWARDS, in "From Depths Unknown."

Economy

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the meanings of economy is management without loss or waste. Such activity should be accounted a virtue, but the word is often erroneously associated with parsimony. Economists have done much to establish the business affairs of the world on a practical basis. The book of Proverbs abounds in such teachings as, "Better is a little with righteousness than great revenues without right," and, "A false balance is abomination to the Lord: but a just weight is his delight." Benjamin Franklin helped to establish true economy in the thoughts of our forefathers. One of the proverbial sayings he quoted was, "Buy what thou hast no need of, and, ere long, thou shalt sell thy necessaries!"

Jesus was the most perfect economist ever known to the world. He managed his activities without loss or waste. He required no length of time in which laboriously to realize that man is perfect, created in the image of his Maker, but healed all manner of diseases instantaneously. It is recorded that when he wanted to cross a lake, "immediately the ship was at the land whither they went." After feeding the hungry multitude he wasted nothing, but bade his disciples gather up the remaining fragments. He was not obliged to search for a place in which to eat the Passover, but immediately directed his disciples to the proper place. We, today, may begin our endeavors to become economists by wasting less time in idleness, or gossip, and by commencing to store up treasures of righteous thinking.

Mary Baker Eddy discovered and established Christian Science, a system which is doing much toward helping men to manage their affairs without loss or waste. Men and women who are following the teachings of Christian Science find that loss of time on account of illness and waste of time in idleness lessen in proportion to their understanding and practice of God's spiritual and beneficent laws. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 327), "To the physical senses, the strict demands of Christian Science seem peremptory; but mortals are hastening to learn that Life is God, good, and that evil has in reality neither place nor power in the human or the divine economy."

Belief in financial depression has at times caused many to refrain from putting currency into circulation. One meaning of the word "circulate" may help to break this fear; namely, to go out and come back again, in the manner of completing a circle. All the good we put into action, including the wise spending of money in order that the exchange of commodities may go on, comes back to us. William T. Foster, in a speech on economics recorded in *The Christian Science Monitor*, made this statement: "Every dollar stupidly unspent at this time constitutes a vote for depression, whereas every dollar intelligently spent now is a vote for prosperity." A mesmeric fear of lack is a concomitant of poverty; while intelligent, courageous activity promotes prosperity.

To the business man who wishes to know how to think and act so as to stabilize his business, Christian Science would point out the requirement in the Church Manual by Mrs. Eddy (Art. XXIV, Sec. 5): "God requires wisdom, economy, and brotherly love to characterize all the proceedings of the members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist." God is infinite Mind, and He is continually imparting wisdom to spiritual man; therefore, in the exercise of wisdom one proves that God is giving one the intelligence to think rightly and to act rightly.

The exercise of economy means the management of one's affairs without loss or waste. Business in its highest sense is the activity of good, governed and maintained by God. Love and wisdom exercised in business forestall jealousy, fear, unjust competition, greed. One maintains this attitude by knowing that God is impartial and supplies ability, opportunity, and reward for all His children. Unethical methods cut down such qualities as brotherliness, honesty, and justice; which, being spiritual qualities, are capable, through reflection of Mind's creative power, of multiplying and bringing forth genuine prosperity.

Christian Science offers to all a practical knowledge of divine law which, when understood and utilized, will place each righteous activity upon an economic basis, thus blessing the whole world.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Eddi's Service

(A. D. 687)

Eddi, priest of St. Wilfrid
In his chapel at Manhood End,
Ordered a midnight service
For such as cared to attend.

But the Saxons were keeping Christmas,
And the night was stormy as well.
Nobody came to service,
Though Eddi rang the bell.

"Wicked weather for walking,"
Said Eddi of Manhood End.
"But I must go on with the service
For such as care to attend."

The altar-lamps were lighted,—
An old marsh-donkey came,
Bold as a guest invited,
And stared at the guttering flame.

The storm beat on at the windows,
The water splashed on the floor,
And a wet, yoke-weary bullock
Pushed in through the open door.

"How do I know what is greatest,
How do I know what is least?
That is My Father's business,"
Said Eddi, Wilfrid's priest.

"But—three are gathered together—
Listen to me and attend.
I bring good news, my brethren!"
Said Eddi of Manhood End.

And he told the Ox of a manger
And a Stall in Bethlehem,
And he spoke to the Ass of a Rider,
That rode to Jerusalem.

They steamed and dripped in the chancel,
They listened and never stirred,
While, just as though they were Bishops,
Eddi preached them The Word,

Till the gale blew off the marshes,
And the windows showed the day,
And the Ox and the Ass together
Wheeled and clattered away.

And when the Saxons mocked him,
Said Eddi of Manhood End,
"I dare not shut His chapel
On such as care to attend."

—RUDYARD KIPLING'S Verse, Inclusive Edition.

Wheels Within Wheels

Once upon the coast of Maine I came upon a huge wooden cylinder. Within it was a smaller one, and in the center, seated upon a swinging platform, was the owner of the curious contrivance. He was a mild-eyed, pleasant-spoken man, whom it was a pleasure to meet. He explained that this was "The Amphibious Vehicle," and that it would move equally well on land or sea.

"You know," said he, "what the prophet Ezekiel said about the 'wheel in the middle of a wheel'?"

"Yes," I answered,

"Well, this is it."

There was something convincing in this matter-of-fact statement. The "wheel within a wheel" had been to me little more than a figure of speech, but here it was made out of good pine lumber, with a plank in the middle for the living creature to sit on. It was as if I had fallen through a trap door into another age. Here was a literal-minded contemporary of Ezekiel, who, having heard of the wheel within a wheel, had proceeded at once to make one. I ascended into the precarious seat, and we conversed upon the spiritual and temporal possibilities of the vehicle. I found that on the scriptural argument he was clearly ahead of me, being able to quote chapter and verse with precision, while my references were rather vague. In the field of mechanics he was also my superior. I could not have made the vehicle, having not yet emerged beyond the stone age. As we talked I forgot that we were at the mouth of the Penobscot. We were on the "river of Chebar," and there was no knowing what might happen. — SAMUEL MCCHORD CROTHERS, in "The Pardoner's Wallet."

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FLORIDA LEAGUE ACTS TO RELIEVE LOAD ON REALTY

More Equitable Distribution of Taxation to Be Put Before Legislature

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla. — Recommendations of tax reform calculated to relieve real estate of its heavy and unfair tax burden as well as distribute the cost of government more equitably between the State and its political subdivisions were the feature of the annual meeting of the Florida League of Municipalities here.

Florida cities bear 84 per cent of the tax burden of Florida now, and recognizing this the League of Municipalities a year ago appointed a committee headed by J. Mark Wilcox, city attorney of West Palm Beach, to draw up detailed recommendations for tax reform to be presented to the next Legislature for consideration. It is generally conceded in Florida today that the 1931 session of the Leigslature will make striking changes in the tax structure of the State.

The league also favored formation of a committee to maintain offices in Tallahassee during the Legislature's sessions, to serve, not as a lobbying group, but as an information bureau for members of the Legislature and others interested in municipal welfare.

Condemnation of the 6-cent gasmembers of the tax committee, and all will serve without pay. This step has been taken because the great mass of legislation to be enacted makes it impossible for legislators to do the necessary research essential for wise legislation without the first-hand assistance of tax experts, and the coöperation of those most interested in relieving the cities of their present problems.

Condemnation of the six-cent gasoline tax in so far as it applies to municipally operated vehicles was also voted by the league.

Members representing all cities and towns of Florida pledged themselves to support the federal program of public works by releasing all municipal funds possible for immediate use in public works, and to stimulate private building whenever possible.

An impressive picture of Florida as an industrial state was painted by George R. Hilty, Miami, official of the Florida Public Service Company, who pointed to the waterways of the state as capable of great development, and to the fact that Florida lies in the direct path to the West Indies, Central and South America.

In discussing what cities could do to stimulate industrial development, he said that the most essential thing was to teach citizens to use home manufactured products to a greater extent. He cited the fact that hundreds of products used daily in Florida in great quantities were also manufactured in Florida and made importation of outside goods unnecessary. Creation of wider home markets for these goods would act as a direct aid to employment, he added.

The league will hold its summer meeting in New Smyrna next June.

Manchester Starts Big Housing Move

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Coördination of private enterprise and social efforts to deal with the housing question is the main object of the newly formed Manchester and Salford Better Housing Council. The new council will try to link up already existing organizations, educate public opinion, and, when necessary, call the attention of local authorities to desirable developments.

The University Settlement has carried out investigations in congested districts and made public valuable reports, and other social service groups have made similar surveys. Two private housing companies have built and administered a number of houses with a view to the social good rather than private profit. A women citizens' association is carrying out a survey and campaigning for the repair of dilapidated houses in Salford.

Building trades operatives societies will also be represented on the new coördinating organization.

BUSINESS MAN SHOWS WAY TO IMPROVE ART

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Interest in art of a practical nature has been evinced by Cyril Steele, a Melbourne business men, who, having been struck by the brush work of Ernest Buckmaster, a young Victorian artist, has undertaken to defray the cost of a tour abroad to enable the artist to develop his talent.

Mr. Buckmaster is a painter of landscapes and portraits and Mr. Steele feels that a trip overseas will prove invaluable in widening his artistic outlook.

RETRENCHMENT MOVE STIRS QUEENSLANDERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensl.—More than 8500 public servants of Queensland who are working under awards of the Arbitration Court have protested against the decision of the Government to exclude them from the privileges of arbitration. An attempt was made to state their case before the bar of Parliament, but this was refused.

38 NATIONS LISTED IN TELEPHONE BOOK

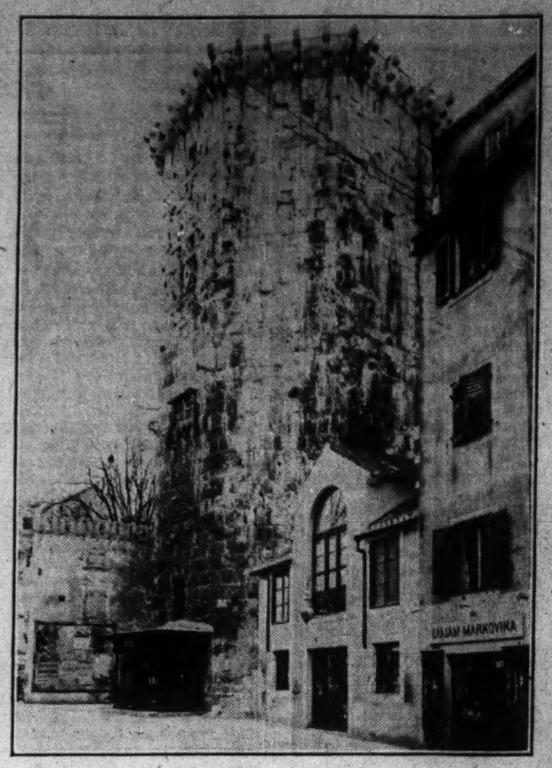
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The second edition of "Annuaire Telephonique International" has been published in Copenhagen. There is a large increase of subscribers compared with last year's edition, which contained 12,000 subscribers in 28 countries, whereas the 1930 edition has about 50,000 subscribers from 38 countries.

TRADE TREATY SIGNED

PARIS (AP)—France signed a commercial agreement with Salvador, on Dec. 24, giving the country the benefit of certain minimum tariffs.

Looks Back Over 17 Centuries



ONE OF THE ANCIENT TOWERS OF SPLIT

Built by a Roman Emperor, Split Now Opening New Career

Chief Port of Jugoslavia, Once Home of Diocletian, Whose Royal Palace Is Giant Tenement House, Expanding Under New Régime

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Split (Spalato), Jugoslavia

Jugoslavian traditions date back to the days of troubadors, cavaliers and warriors. Ancient castles still peer from jagged cliffs at plains and lakes where armed bands in those bygone days traveled and camped. The songs, dances and games continue just as they existed when this Adriatic country was a land of several nations instead, as now, the Kingdom of Serbians, Croatians and Slovenes.

The center of interest in past centuries was found in the cities. And there is no Dalmatian city here more fascinating than Split. Its chief interest centers about the old palace of Diocletian which at present serves as the dwelling place of hundreds of families. Diocletian was the son of a small official who lived in the third century in the Roman town of Salona built on the slope of a small hill not far from the shore.

He entered the army as a common soldier, rapidly advanced because of his unusual abilities, made himself one of the two Emperors of Rome and on his seventieth birthday, 305 A. D. withdrew to his home town to build him a beautiful palace in which to spend the rest of his days in peace. He decided to place it on the very edge of the bay of Aspalathos, two or three miles below the city of his youth, and being a man of great energy and experience and having hundreds of slaves and soldiers at his disposal he finished it in a very short time.

It was a very large square building three stories high, divided into four equal parts, after the fashion of a Roman camp, and marked an unusual architectural advance, in that it was one of the first large structures in which arches of the modern kind were used.

Tenement Fortress

It was as the result of the first barbarian invasion that Split was converted from a royal palace into a tenement fortress. The natives all about, fleeing from the invaders, deserted their towns and villages, all of which were destroyed, and sought refuge in the islands just off the coast. After the storm had passed they cautiously returned to the mainland, but not to their ruined habitations. Rather, they took possession of what was left of the palace by the sea. They turned it into a giant tenement house, and this it remains to the present day.

Practically all of the outside walls are intact, as well as the subterranean vaults, the perfectly built little temple, the mausoleum and several rows of pillars inside the court. The rest of the palace area is filled with gloomy jumbled houses, stores and restaurants connected with one another by tangled, narrow streets which manage to emerge at the main portals.

When the Roman Empire became Christian the mausoleum was converted into a church. When the Austrians took possession of the city they built or rebuilt a very fine graceful tower in front of the church, and when the Jugoslavs became masters they put up a gigantic statue of one of their heroic bishops beside the tower in the very center of the old court, while in the midst of them all reclines a smiling sphinx from Egypt waiting to see who will come next and what they will add or take away.

It is no longer a town of the past. It is no longer a museum, a repository of relics, a collection of famous old walls, a place to come from the ends of the earth to see. It is rather a place to live in, to trade in and in which to bring up a family. Never in all its history has it appeared so prosperous as now. Never has it expanded so rapidly except during those first few years during which Diocletian had his hordes of slaves building the palace.

Traveling northwest along the shore line of the Adriatic Sea, one arrives in a section of Jugoslavia known as Croatia. There among the mountains lie the Plitvichke Lakes. They are wild, restless and unrestrained lakes like the mountains surrounding them. Found in the heart of Mt. Pleshevitsa, in the district of Lika, they form a chain of 16 links, connected with one another by boisterous, exuberant falls turning blue-green waters into snow-white racing streams.

Lika is a land of legend and story, a frontier, a bulwark, a stopping place where two empires and two civilizations once met, one of which said to the other "Thou shalt not pass." It formed the rim of Christian Europe, the edge of Austria; it was a stern mountain barricade holding back the Turks and Muhammadanism which for centuries beat upon it. And the people whom the emperors at Vienna settled there were all soldiers. They were Serbs and Croatians, many of whom had fled from lands occupied by the Turks, and they were given special privileges as to tax paying and the owning of land, for they were the keepers of the outposts.

They were among the freest people in the Empire, the most self-reliant and unafraid, men of resource whose law was fidelity and mutual aid and who prized above all things courage, freedom and the plighted word. They still form one group of those irrepressible Balkan mountaineers who have furnished themes for one of the finest cycles of heroic folk songs in any language. And the lakes of Lika are just like them.

Lakes Remain Unspoiled

These are not placid, contented sheets of water surrounded by villas and hotels. No railroad has yet brought them out of their mountain seclusion, and during most of the year they are not disturbed by caravans of automobiles. Woodmen make the forests about them ring with the rapid blows of axes, wagons creak along their shores laden with great logs; primitive, homemade sawmills driven by the streams which pour into them zip and knock, and once each day a wagon brings a limp mail sack to the post office on the "Great Plain" beside the central lake.

Three good roads lead to this plain and its hotel; one from Zagreb in the north over 100 miles away; one from the nearest railroad station on the east, 25 miles distant, and one from a railroad station on the west, which is a little nearer.

Abyssinian Dam to Be Built by American Firm

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—For many years past Egypt and the Sudan have wanted a dam built at Lake Tsana in Abyssinia in order that the supplies of the River Nile might be better regulated and more water for irrigation stored up.

One of the difficulties to agreement has been that the ancient and unconquered kingdom of Ethiopia continues jealously to guard its independence, which dates back to Biblical times, when the Queen of Sheba visited King Solomon in Jerusalem.

The Abyssinian Government has long seen the advantage of a dam at Lake Tsana since the Government would draw a regular rental for the water, but it did not wish either England, France or Italy, the powers which hem in its country, to build the dam, since it might give them too much control in Abyssinia. It was eventually decided that if the dam were built with American capital and by an American firm there would be no danger of encroachment on Abyssinian rights.

For some years negotiations have been going on with an engineering company in the United States and its representative has paid two visits to Addis Ababa. On his visit to Ras Tafari last year it was decided that a survey should be made for the site of the dam by the firm and there are now representatives at Lake Tsana. When they have finished their survey they will return to America and a report will be drawn up. This will be submitted to the Emperor of Abyssinia, to the Sudan Irrigation Department and to representatives of the Egyptian Government.

Besides the question of the building of the dam, there will be the difficult problem of transport to be discussed. The lake is on a big plateau nearly 6000 feet above the sea. The waters discharge into the Blue Nile or the Abbai, as it is known in Abyssinia, and descend to the plains of the Sudan in a series of imposing cataracts.

Material for building the dam on the summit of the plateau would have to come either from the Sudan or from Addis Ababa and Djibuti, the Abyssinian port. In either case the difficulties are considerable, though they are less so from the Sudan side. From Addis Ababa it is only possible to get on to the plateau near the lake by crossing the Abbai Valley. This is 500 feet deep and the river is fordable only at certain periods of the year. At other times it is necessary to make a detour of about 400 miles.

The Abyssinian Government is apparently very eager that the material should be brought from Europe by Djibuti and Addis Ababa. This would give them many advantages, including the building of a road for transport about 400 miles long between Addis Ababa and the lake. On the other hand, the port of Djibuti is shallow and it would be impossible to bring large boats near the quay, while the railway and telegraphic communications between the capital and the coast are not satisfactory.

BRITISH TRAIN GIRLS AS HOUSE WORKERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MANCHESTER, Eng.—With governmental authorities urging unemployed women to consider the possibilities of domestic help as a good wage-earning occupation, interest is given to a Manchester experiment in the training of daily household workers. A large house in one of the main residential suburbs has been equipped for the purpose, and is being used as a training school under the direction of the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment.

Forty girls can be trained at one time, the course including the preparation of food and cooking and every branch of household economy. Every girl who has completed the course has been placed in employment.

SCOTS PEER IN PLEA FOR CLEANER PRESS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW, Scot.—"When I buy a newspaper I do not want to buy a magazine. I want to know what is going on in the world," declared Lord Inverclyde in a recent address to members of the Glasgow Press Club, referring to the undue prominence given in the press to petty affairs of domestic scandal as opposed to events of outstanding importance.

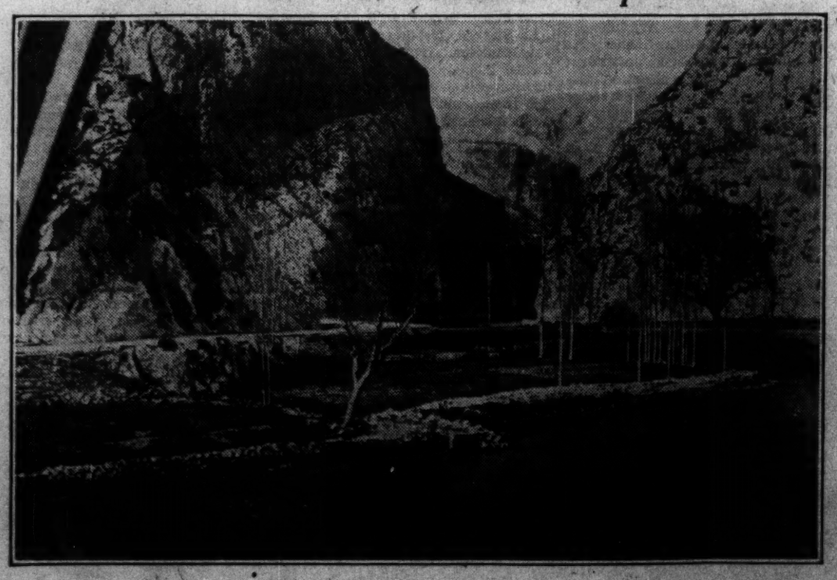
Lord Inverclyde decried the practice of obtaining news indiscriminately from unqualified journalists.

RESCUE PLANES PLANNED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A new use for the airplane is to be found during the coming summer in the arrangement for an amphibian machine to be on hand to assist any small craft in difficulties in Port Phillip Bay, here.

Where Nature Still Remains Unspoiled



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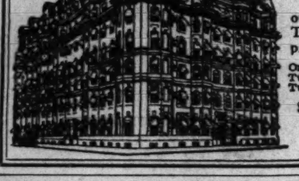

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BOSTON

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

HIGHER commutation rates in the territory adjacent to New York are sought by two railroads—the New York Central and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. The former contends that its average rate per ride is substantially below that of other lines carrying a heavy suburban travel into and out of New York, while the latter asserts that its electrification project, now completed, was undertaken with the understanding that higher fares would be charged when passengers received the benefit of faster, cleaner service.

Discussing the higher rates sought by the New York Central, L. F. Vosburgh, vice-president, told an audience at a suburban town recently that "it has been said that this is not an opportune time to increase commutation fares and I should like to ask—what is an opportune time to increase any kind of railroad charges? In my whole experience in the railroad business I have observed that a decrease in railroad rates is always at an opportune time, no matter what the conditions may be.

"An increase in rates of any kind," he continued, "is always inopportune. If times are good it is argued that the railroad does not need the money; if times are bad it is asserted that other people need the money more than the railroad does. The argument is usually aimed against the railroad."

This philosophy, regardless of the merits of the New York Central's case for higher rates, was uttered more in the sense of fact than subtle humor, although it contains an epigram as appropriate as it is unique in describing the entire question of charges for public utilities.

Southern Trains

The Seaboard Air Line Railway schedules for the current winter season include the reëstablishing of the Orange Blossom Special—although it will leave New York in the evening rather than morning—to both coasts of Florida; the Florida Sunbeam—through afternoon train from Boston with cars for West Palm Beach-Miami and for St. Petersburg; the Carolina Golfer to Southern Pines and Pinehurst; and the Southern States Special and New York-Florida Limited. The Seaboard-Florida Limited has been dropped this season.

From the Midwest, the Royal Palm will be termed the "De Luxe" this year, with all-Pullman equipment from Chicago, Grand Rapids, Detroit and Cleveland via the Big Four to Cincinnati, thence Southern Railway to Jacksonville, and Florida East Coast to Miami, or Seaboard to West Coast resorts. The Suwanee River Special, from Cincinnati, will operate direct to St. Petersburg, via the Hampton cut-off, using the Southern Railway-Seaboard Air Line. Other through trains from the Midwest to Florida include the Southern Railway's Ponce de Leon and the Kansas City-Florida Special.

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor are carried in the majority of these trains in both directions of their runs.

Silk Movement

The movement of silk from the Orient to eastern parts of the United States has always been the most lucrative traffic handled by railroads. Operated either as part of a passenger train, or in special trains on the fastest schedules, the silk has come over various routes from the ports of entry—San Francisco, Seattle and Vancouver, principally. Now, however, the intercoastal water lines are cutting in on the business, this water movement having totaled 116,000 bales in 1929.

The steamship Virginia, of the Panama Pacific Line brought the largest water-borne consignment into New York recently—6000 bales, valued at $5,000,000. Silk merchants find the ocean rates so much cheaper that they amortize the higher interest charges on the longer movement of the silk. The business lost to the railroads in this one shipment equaled nearly 15 carloads. The silk is valued at approximately $650 a bale.

New Hotels

Construction of the Lakeside Inn of the Dominion Atlantic Railway at Yarmouth, N. S., has just been announced, this being the third hostelry to be erected by this subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific. The other two include The Pines, at Digby, and the Cornwallis Inn, at Kentville, the latter being virtually completed. The Yarmouth edifice will occupy a spot a mile from town, flanked by a lake and will have accommodations for 100 guests.

Of Interest to Travelers

Low-fare summer excursion tickets for 1931 have been announced by the Southern Pacific, effective from the middle of May to the end of October, covering transcontinental journeys in both directions.

Radios have been added to the Sunshine Special and the Texan, fast Missouri Pacific Lines trains between St. Louis and Texas, with through sleepers on the former to both Los Angeles and Mexico City.

A continuous locomotive-run of 338 miles, longest in New England, is now maintained by the Boston & Maine Railroad in handling the Red Wing, Boston-Montreal train, over the B. & M.-Canadian Pacific railroads between those two points. The day train, the Alouette, will be similarly handled and B. & M. and C. P. R. engines will alternate in running through over both roads.

JANE ADDAMS, FIELD HONORED

CHICAGO (AP)—Honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws were awarded Dec. 23 to Miss Jane Addams, head of Hull House, and Stanley Field, president of the Field Museum, at the University of Chicago's 162d Convocation.

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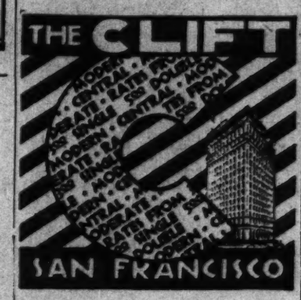

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PRICES CREEP LOWER IN DULL STOCK MARKET

Trading Is Apathetic and Volume Small—Closing Tone Is Weak

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market closed weak today, after five hours of dull trading.

Prices reached their lowest levels in the final hour, with particular heaviness in merchandising, steel and utility shares. Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Western Union, Vanadium and Baltimore & Ohio lost 3 points. American Can, Bethlehem Steel, American Telephone, North American and Consolidated Gas 2 to 2½, and U. S. Steel and General Electric about 1½.

There were 5-point declines in R. H. Macy and Case. Auburn Auto dropped 6.

Sales approximated 1,650,000 shares.

A declining stock market in the last week of the year has been rare in stock market history. Selling to establish losses for income tax purposes usually has been completed by that time, and traders have been inclined to accumulate stocks in expectation of a January reinvestment demand. Furthermore, holding and investment companies have favored a firm market at the close of the year, to give a large market value to their holdings as reported in their Dec. 31 statements.

Market Is Neglected

Today's stock market appeared to suffer from neglect as much as anything. There was little in the business news to encourage speculation for the rise, and many traders who left town for the holiday planned to stay away until next Monday.

The opinion was expressed in brokerage circles that there was still a little belated tax selling in progress, and the feeble tone of the list encouraged bear selling.

Anaconda was an active and firm feature of the early trading. Declaration of the regular dividend was encouraging as was the statement which accompanied the announcement, showing that the company, as a unit, was one of the lowest-cost producers in the industry. Cost per pound, after all charges was placed at 8.63 cents.

Business reports reflected little but the year-end quiet normally apparent at this time. It was pointed out, however, that the year-end letdown started from an abnormally low level, producing such widespread slackness that such indicators as to the new year's activity, as are often apparent at this time, were lacking.

Credit rates were in the main stationary, but call money, officially at 2 per cent, was firm, reflecting the year-end and banking demand for funds.

Bond Trading Apathetic

Resumption of business after the holiday found the bond market suffering from apathy. Price movement was extremely narrow, reflecting the dullness of trading, and the volume of business shrank to small proportions.

The stagnation was apparent in all sections of the list. Railroad obligations which have been very active were virtually stationary, and changes failed to reveal a trend. Utility issues showed a slight tendency to seek lower levels in a light turnover. Unimportant changes took place in the foreign section.

The policy of watchful waiting, to which offering houses are adhering, and the dullness that is synonymus with Christmas week, combined to reduce the total of new financing during the week to the second smallest of the year. The week's volume of new issues amounted to $9,897,000.

Inquiry indicated that new offerings in January will be scarce, unless more definite signs of an upturn in fixed income securities than can now be seen on the horizon becomes apparent. Investment houses feel that while unquestionably the essentials are present for a strong bond market, they are not inclined to expect very much until investors are cheered by definite evidence of improvement in business and industry.

1931 FIRST QUARTER LOADINGS EXPECTED TO DROP SLIGHTLY

WASHINGTON — Commodity carloadings in Atlantic states territory in the first quarter in 1931 will average approximately 1.1 per cent less than during the corresponding period of 1930, according to estimates at the seventh annual meeting of the Atlantic States Shippers Advisory Board. It will require 747,198 cars to move anticipated shipments the next three months, compared with 755,558 a year before.

While a few lines are expected to show an increase in the first quarter, most are expected to show a decrease. The anticipated increase in anthracite is largely responsible for the low net decrease.

Improvement over 1930 is expected in such lines as anthracite, 6.0 per cent; coke, 8.0 per cent; crushed stone, 17 per cent; fresh fruits and vegetables, 3 to 20 per cent; flour, 7.4 per cent; paper and pulp, 2 per cent; petroleum, 2.5 per cent; textiles, ranging from no change to 3 per cent.

There is expected a falling off in auto parts and accessories of 5 per cent; brick, 15 per cent; castings, machinery and boilers, 20 per cent; chemicals, 10.0 per cent; canned foods and preserves, 9.9 per cent; cement, 10 per cent; dairy and dairy products, 7.5 per cent; electrical machinery and appliances, 10.0 per cent; grain, 5.1 per cent; iron and steel, 20 per cent; l. c. l. (Philadelphia) 20 per cent; l. c. l (New York), ranging from 5 to 10 per cent; lumber, 10 per cent; ore, 2.5 per cent; limestone, 30 per cent; sand and gravel, 23 per cent; slag, 37 per cent.

The Atlantic States Shippers Advisory Board embraces New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the eastern part of Pennsylvania, the eastern shore of Virginia and the District of Columbia.

WARNER'S FINANCIAL POSITION

PHILADELPHIA—Warner Company in 20 months since April 8, 1929, when it acquired Van Sciver companies, has retired through sinking fund or anticipated requirements to June, 1931, $2,466,000 of obligations underlying its common stocks or about 15 per cent of the total. It should earn approximately $3 a share on common for 1930. On Oct. 31 current assets were $2,841,000 and current liabilities $346,300; the ratio was 8.2 to 1, with no bank loans outstanding.

LONDON EXCHANGES CLOSED

LONDON—All London exchanges are closed today.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 3 per cent.

FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 26	Last Dec. 24
43½	36	.6	Abitibi pf	200	39½	39	39	
37⅝	14¼	1.60	Adams Ex	9400	16⅝	15¾	15⅝	16¼
44½	17	.2	Adv-Rumely	100	3	3	3	
41¼	10	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	10	10	10	
1⅝	⅜	..	Ahumada	300	½	½	½	
156⅝	87½	.3†	Air Reduc	15500	99½	98¼	98¼	99¼
36⅞	7¼	2½‡	Airway El	2000	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
2½	⅛	..	Ajax Rubber	800	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
9¼	4½	..	Alaska Jun	300	7	6⅞	7	7
11⅝	7¼	..	Albany PWP	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
35¼	8¾	..	Allegheny	7100	31	30	30½	29½
167¼	40	5½	Allegheny pf	300	40	40	40	
343	170¼	8§	Allied Chem	1400	185	178	178	184⅝
126⅛	120¼	7	Allied Ch pf	200	121⅜	121½	121½	
68	31¼	3	Allis-Chal	1500	34⅛	33¾	34	34
42¼	11¼	3	AL Port Cem	400	15	14⅜	15	15⅜
3⅛	1⅛	..	Amal Lea	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
31½	17½	2	Amerada	200	17⅞	17½	17½	18
23½	17½	..	Am Ag Ch pf et	200	18	18	18	
97⅞	34½	2§	Am Bk Note	100	54	54	54	55
11	4¼	..	Am Best S	100	3½	3½	3½	
54⅝	21½	2.40	Am Brake	700	21⅜	20¼	20¼	21¾
218	118	7	Am Brake pf	30	122	120⅛	120¼	
21¾	9¼	..	Am Bt Bov	100	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝
156½	104⅝	4†	Am Can	11800	113¼	109⅞	109½	112⅛
82½	26⅛	6	Am Car & F	700	28	25½	26⅛	26
116	75	7	Am Car pf	600	78⅝	76	76	
68½	27	..	Am Chain	1600	30¼	30¼	30½	30½
33	9	..	Am Com Alc	300	9⅝	9	9⅝	9½
89½	17½	..	Am European	400	19	19	19	19½
101¾	25	..	Am & FPw	4900	28¾	27⅛	27½	28
101	75	6	Am & FP 6	100	75	75	75	75
100	88	7	Am & FP 7	200	88	88	88	88½
100¾	63½	..	Am & FP 2pf	200	69	68	68	68
33⅜	5½	2	Am Hawaii	200	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅞
2	1⅛	..	Am Hide	200	2	2	2	1¾
41⅞	24¾	.1†	Am Ice	300	24¾	24½	24½	24⅞
55⅞	16	2§	Am Int Corp	44300	19¾	18¼	18¼	18⅞
4	½	..	Am La Fr	500	½	½	½	½
105	18¾	2	Am Loco	200	20½	20	20	20¼
21½	13¾	3	Am Metals	300	18	18	18	18
116	90	6	Am Met 6%	100	90	90	90	
119⅝	36½	1§	Am Pw&Lt	1400	41	38	38	40¾
87½	78	6	Am P&L pf A	100	75	75	75	
39¾	15⅛	1	Am Radiat	4100	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	16½
37	3½	..	Am Republ	300	7¾	6¾	6¾	7⅛
100⅞	29	2§	Am Roll Mill	3700	30	29½	29½	30¾
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	400	56½	56¼	56½	58
3¾	⅞	..	Am Ship	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
54½	35	5	Am Ship Bld	1200	40	37½	40	40
79½	39½	4	Am Smelt	1900	40¾	38⅝	38¾	40½
22½	2½	..	Am Solvents	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
29¼	23½	3	Am Sti Fnd	400	25⅞	24⅞	25½	26
33⅜	5¾	..	Am Sulw pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
85½	36½	2†	Am Stores	400	38	36½	38	37
69⅞	40	5	Am Sugar	200	41½	39½	40½	40½
3⅜	1⅛	5	Am Tel&Cab	30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
274½	170⅜	9	Am Tel&T	7700	176	174½	174⅝	176
124⅞	47⅜	1†	Am Wat W	1300	54½	51½	52	54⅜
20¼	5½	..	Am Wool	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
44½	15⅝	..	Am Wool pf	700	19½	18½	19¼	18¾
177⅛	3⅝	..	Am Zinc	900	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
79⅝	79	6	Am Zinc pf	900	29¾	29¾	29¾	
53½	20	3	Anac Wire	400	21	20½	20¾	21⅜
81⅛	25	7	Anaconda	13000	29⅞	27⅞	28	28
51¾	25⅝	2.40	Anchor Cap	600	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	28⅜
37½	10⅝	3	Andes Cop	400	13	12½	12¾	13
29¼	13⅛	2	Arch Dan	800	14	13⅞	14	13¾
82⅞	61	7	Armour D pf	100	64	64	64	64½
8½	2¾	..	Arm Ill A	2300	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4⅜	1½	..	Arm Ill B	1100	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
65	25¼	7	Arm Ill pf	400	38	36	36	36
13⅝	1⅜	.60	Arnold Cons	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20½	4¾	..	Art Loom	600	5	5	5	
50½	19	2½	Asso Dry G	800	21¼	20½	20¼	22
95¼	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	200	92	92	92	
100½	85	7	Asso DG 3pf	200	85½	85	85	88
242½	168	10	Atchison	800	172½	170¾	170	173¾
108¾	100	5	Atchison pf	800	105	104	104	103¼
80¾	33⅜	..	Atl G&WI	400	33½	33	33	33⅜
65¾	49	4	Atl G&WI pf	100	49	49	49	
51⅝	16⅜	1†	Atl Refin	1400	18½	17¼	17¾	18¼
106	42	4†	Atlas Pwd	100	42½	42½	42½	
37	8	1§	Atlas Stores	200	9¼	9	9	
263¾	60¾	4§	Auburn Auto	4300	102	93⅜	94¼	100½
7	1⅝	..	Austin N	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅞	2¾	..	Aviation	3700	3	2¾	3	3

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	400	22	20¾	20⅞	21½
122⅜	55⅜	7	Balt & O	800	68⅜	65⅝	66	68⅞
110½	104½	6½	Bamber pf	60	105¾	105	105¼	105
84½	52	2½	Bangor & A	400	53	52½	53	53
7⅛	¾	..	Barnet	100	½	½	½	½
¾	⅜	.1†	Barnsdall A	4000	11¼	10¾	11	11¾
70½	46¾	3§	Beechnut	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	49¾
57⅜	14¼	2	Bendix	2000	16⅝	15⅞	16	16½
56¼	30⅜	2	Best & Co	200	32½	32½	32½	33½
110¼	49½	6	Beth Steel	10800	52⅝	51¾	52	51⅝
41½	.23	1½	Blaw Knox	300	23	23	23	24
29⅞	17	..	Bloom'dale	110	18¾	16½	16½	
69	15¾	3†	Bohn Alum	300	20¾	20½	20½	22¾
78	50½	4§	Bon Ami A	200	60¼	60¼	60¼	
33½	5¼	..	Booth F pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
90⅜	60½	3	Borden	2400	69	67	67¾	68⅛
50½	19	4	Borg Warner	900	19¾	18¾	19	19½
5	¾	..	Bot M A	100	1½	1½	1½	2⅛
25⅜	12½	..	Briggs	1800	18	17¼	17⅝	17⅝
35½	15¼	2	Briggs & Str	100	16½	16	16	16⅜
22¼	2⅜	..	Brockway	200	2⅜	1⅜	1⅝	2¾
85	13	7	Brockway pf	20	13½	13½	13½	13⅞
78⅜	55½	4	Bkyn Man T	2000	57⅜	56	57⅜	56⅝
66½	53	4	*Bkyn-Queen pf	300	53½	53	53	54½
178¼	98½	5	Bkyn Un G	300	103	101½	101½	102
30⅝	10	3	Bruns Balke	300	10½	10	10⅝	10⅝
35⅝	6¼	..	Bruns Term	1000	6¼	6	6	6
31⅞	11½	1	Bucyrus	100	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
43	21	2½	yucB cv pf	100	24½	24	24	24¼
14⅜	6¾	1	Budd Wheel	100	9	8⅛	8⅞	8⅛
74	37⅛	..	Bullard	100	13	11½	11½	12½
43	8½	3	Bulova Watch	300	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
51⅞	18⅜	1	Burroughs	1200	21⅞	20⅝	21⅜	21⅝
118	108	7	Bush Blg pf	10	109	109	109	
4¼	1¼	.50	Butte Cop	100	1½	1½	1½	1¾
5¼	1	2	Butte & Sup	300	1	1	1	1⅛
29⅞	10	..	Butterick	100	14⅛	14	14	
112⅜	33⅛	..	Byers	700	39	37¼	37¾	38⅛

—C—

77½	43½	4	Calif Pack	500	44⅛	43½	43¼	44
89⅞	28⅝	..	Calu & Arib	400	34	34	34	34¼
33⅜	7¾	..	Calu & Hecla	800	7⅝	8¼	8⅛	8⅜
75¾	30½	5	Canada Dry	600	34	32	33	34 ½
52½	35¼	2½	Can Pac	1200	39	37⅝	38¼	38⅞
34¼	18	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	17½	17	17½	17¾
28¾	8	..	Capital Adm	800	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	8
42	29¾	3	Capital A pf	800	30⅝	29½	30⅝	..
105	92	5	Caro C&O st	10	96	96	96	..
362¾	83¾	6	Case Thresh	10000	94¼	86¼	86	93
79¾	22	3	Caterpillar	500	26¼	25½	25⅞	26
12	3	..	Celotex ct	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
60	3	..	Celotex	100	5	5	5	..
30½	18	1½	Cen Aguirre	200	21	20½	20½	20
315	189¾	8§	Cen of NJ	100	194	194	194	200
8¼	2½	..	Century Rib	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
65⅜	21	4	Cerro de P	1500	25¼	23	23¾	24½
15⅞	2	..	Cert-Teed	6000	3	2	2	2
45½	6¾	..	Cert-Teed pf	100	7	7	7	8
82½	32¼	3	Ches Corp	1700	39¾	38⅝	38⅜	39¾
51⅜	32¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	1900	39⅞	38	38	39½
10	⅜	..	Chi & Alton	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
10¾	⅜	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
17¾	4¾	..	Chi &t West	100	6½	6¾	6¾	
52⅜	12	1	Chi Gt W pf	200	18¼	16¾	18¾	19
26⅝	4¼	..	Chi M&StP	500	6	5½	5½	5⅝
46½	7¾	..	Chi M & Sp	2100	9⅝	9¼	9½	9⅝
37	7⅜	..	Chi Pneu	100	10¼	9⅞	10	10⅛
55⅞	22½	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24½
125¼	45¼	7	Chi RI	400	50	47½	47½	50⅜
37½	12	..	Chick Cot O	500	12	11⅜	11⅝	12
67⅝	23⅜	2.40	Childs	100	25¾	24½	25	25⅜
42	14½	1	Chrysler	8100	17	16	16⅝	16⅞
49	34½	2.60§	City Ice	600	36	35⅝	35⅝	35⅞
98¾	79	6½	City Ice pf	10	81⅞	81½	81½	
13¼	2½	½	City Stores	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
44½	17	2	Clark Equip	100	17	17	17	
60	21	5	Cluett Pbdy	100	34⅜	34⅜	34½	35¼
20⅝	8¾	..	Col Bea Oil	100	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
191⅞	133¼	6	Coca Cola	1000	142¼	138½	138½	143¼
44	14	2½	Col Palm	200	47	46	47	46
35¾	12	..	Collins&A	400	12¾	12½	12½	12½
77	18¾	1	Colo F&I	100	22½	21¼	21½	22
35¾	12	..	Collins&A	400	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12½
77	18¾	..	Colo F&I	100	22¼	21¼	21¼	22
87	30⅝	2§	Colum Gas	3300	34	33	33½	33⅝
110	99	6	Col Gas pf A	100	102	102	102	103
199	65½	6	Col Carbon	500	74	73	73½	73⅝
37⅜	7⅛	¾	Col Graph	3400	8¼	8	8	8
40¾	15½	2	Com Cred	100	18	17¾	17¾	18½
44⅜	30½	3	Com Cred A	100	31½	31½	31½	32½
27½	20½	2	Com Cr pf B	30	20½	20½	20½	20½
25	21¾	1.60	§Com Inv Tr	100	26	24¼	24¼	25
38	14	1	Com Sol	5200	15⅜	14¾	15	15¼
20¼	7½	.60	Commwith So	11300	8½	7⅞	8	8
104¾	86½	6	Commwith 6 pf	100	91½	90¾	90¾	91⅞
19¾	6¼	..	Congoleum	600	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
27	11½	..	Con Film	900	9½	9	9	10⅛
28¾	14	2	Con Film pf	1800	14½	13⅝	13⅝	14⅜
136⅞	78¼	4	Con Gas	7600	84	80¾	81¼	83½
62	31	6	Con Ry C pf	300	33½	33	33½	32
2	¼	..	Con Textile	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
8½	2	..	Container B	200	2½	2½	2½	
52½	17⅜	..	Cont Bak A	700	18¼	17⅝	18	19
7	2½	..	Cont Bak B	1400	2¼	2	2	2½
71⅝	43½	2½	Cont Can	1300	48¼	47	47	48¼
37⅞	9	..	Cont Dia Fib	200	11	10½	10½	11
77⅞	37¼	2.40	Cont Ins	200	42½	41	41¾	42
8¾	3½	..	Mont Motors	800	2⅞	2¾	2¾	3½
30½	7¾	..	Cont Oil	5400	9	8½	8½	8¾
40⅝	10	1	Cont Shares	4300	10	10	10	10
111⅜	65	3†	Corn Prod	600	72	70	70	71
33	8	..	Coty	500	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¾
35⅜	25½	2†	Cream of Wh	100	26½	26½	26½	
22	3⅝	..	Crosley	200	3½	3⅜	3⅜	4
93⅝	50⅜	5†	Crucible	500	55½	54⅝	55½	53⅛
7	1	..	Cuba Cane prod	100	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
19⅛	3	..	Cuba Co	600	3	3	3	
9	3¼	..	Cub Am S	2100	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
65⅜	25	..	CubAm S pf	30	28	25	25	28
2¼	⅛	..	Cub Dom S	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	500	40	40	40	40
120¼	90	6	Curtiss Pub	100	90	90	90	90
14⅞	1¾	..	Curtiss Wr	4500	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
19⅜	3	..	Curtiss Wr A	1000	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	4
90½	35	2½‡	Cutler	400	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝

—D—

43⅜	10	..	Davison	100	13¼	12¼	12¼	13
181	131¼	9	Del & Hud	200	131¼	131¼	131¼	
153	69½	6†	Del Lac&W	300	80¼	78	78	79½
88	25½	..	Denv RG pf	100	28	28	28	28
255¾	161	8	Det Edison	200	28	28	28	28
42¾	12	1.20	Devoe & R A	100	12¼	11½	11½	
10⅜	6¼	1	Dome Mines	400	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
30¾	12	1.20	Dom Stores	100	14	14	14	
145¼	80½	4†	Dupont	5100	87½	84½	85	87½
123	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	118⅝	118½	118⅝	

—E—

255¼	142½	5†	East Kodak	6100	152	148	146	147
37½	11¾	1.60	Easton Axle	500	14	13½	13½	13⅞
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto Li	1700	34⅞	33¼	33½	33⅞
9¾	2½	..	Elec Boat	300	3	3	3	
105½	34⅝	1	Elec P&L	5000	39⅛	37½	38⅛	39
113	99	7	Elec P&L pf	100	100	100	100	
102	85½	..	El P&Lt 6 pf	100	88¾	88¾	88¾	
79¼	47½	5	Elec Sto Bat	300	50½	40	49½	50¾
7⅜	1	..	Emer-Br A	100	1	1	1	
3½	1	..	Emer-Br B	100	1	1	1	
59⅝	39¼	5	End Johns	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	
107½	80¾	5	Eng P S & pf	100	80⅞	80⅞	80⅝	
50¾	32	2½	Equit Bldg	200	31½	31½	31½	
63⅜	22½	..	Erie	500	26⅝	25¼	25½	26⅜
67⅜	27	4	Erie 1pf	100	35	34½	34½	34⅝
43⅜	6¾	4	Eureka Vac	100	8	8	8	8

—F—

4	3⅜	..	Fairbanks pf	20	4	3⅞	3⅞	..
50½	21	1.60	Fairb Morse	300	21¼	21	21	..
27¼	2⅞	..	Fashion Park	100	3	3	3	3
80	12⅜	7	Fash Park pf	100	14½	14¼	14¼	14
38	8	..	Fed Dest Bl	650	14½	14	14½	14¼
98¾	85	6	Fed L&T pf	10	88	88	88	
12¼	5½	.80	Fed Motor T	2300	6¾	6	6⅝	6½
43	17½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	21	20¾	21	21½
80¾	42½	2.60	Fidelity Tra	300	48¾	44	44	48½
100⅛	90¼	6½	Filene pf	100	91	91	91	91
33½	15⅜	1	Firestone	200	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	
87¾	33⅜	6	Firestone pf	100	60¼	58½	58½	60¾
61⅜	35⅜	2½	First Nat St	300	41¾	40½	40½	41
5½	½	..	Fisk Rubber	1300	¾	¾	¾	¾
31	1¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	400	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝

—M—

136¾	65¾	7	Ill Central	400	68½	68	68	70
17	2	..	Indian Mot	300	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
38⅝	..	..	Indian Refin	3400	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
4¾	1¼	..	Indian Re pf	1100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
124	31	..	Ind Rayon	500	59½	58½	59½	60
239	147¼	4	Ingersoll R	100	175	175	175	177
230½	84	4	Harbison W	400	89	87	87	89
17⅝	5	.45	Insurance Sh	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
13½	5	.80	Insuran Sh cts	800	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¾
29¼	29⅜	..	Interboro RT	400	24	23	23	24½
197½	131	.6§	Int Business	500	144	143½	143¼	145
19⅝	8⅞	.25	*Int Carriers	1600	11	10½	10½	10
75¾	49¼	4	Int Cement	500	51	50	50	50
14½	1¼	..	Int Combus	8100	2½	2	1¾	1⅞
18	13	..	Int Comb pf	1600	27½	22	27	21¾
115⅝	45½	2½	Int Harv	3300	48¾	45½	45½	47
54	18½	2a	*Int Hyd El	800	21⅝	20	20	22¼
90	18¼	4	Int Match pf	300	57⅝	56	56	58½
33	15	2	Int M Mach	1500	19½	15½	15½	15½
44⅜	12¾	1	Int Nickel	13400	18¼	14¾	14¾	14⅞
31⅛	6¼	3†	Int P&P A	7600	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅜
22¾	4	6a	Int P&P B	5700	4	4	4	3⅞
41½	20¾	4	Int P&P pf	1600	31¼	29½	29½	29½
86	30	7	Int P&P pf	400	31¾	30	30	30¾
58¾	12	..	Int Print Ink	300	20½	19½	19½	19½
101	55	6	Int Print I p

MARKET FOR BETTER GRADE STEERS RISES

Hogs Sell at Good Advance While Lambs Also Move Higher

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Advances were scored on better-grade fed steers and yearlings for the week ended Dec. 24, while hogs gained considerably and lambs slightly, compared with the close of last week, according to a report by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Agricultural Department.

Strictly good and choice fed steers and yearlings wound up 25 cents, and more higher and short feds ruled about steady. The best yearling heifers for the most part held their position, but medium grades slumped 25 to 50 cents, narrow demand and fairly large receipts of this class causing the break.

Butcher cows and heifers dropped around 25 cents, while all cutters remained stable. Bulls took a 25-cent decline and vealers ruled $1 higher, meager supplies accounting for the rise. Replacement cattle maintained a steady average.

A few loads of 1028 to 1097-pound yearlings topped the market at $14.75, the highest price since early in May, but sales from this price down to $12, were rare. The best 1300 to 1466-pound beeves scored $13.50, but few medium or weighty beeves sold from this figure down to $12.25. The bulk of the short-fed steers and yearlings brought $8.50 to $11.50 A feature load of 1989-pound Missouris brought $9.50. Most yearling heifers turned at $9 downward although a few made $10 to $11. Butcher heifers bulked at $6 to $7.50, and fat cows at $4.50 to $5.75. Cutters and low cutters cashed at $3 to $4. Few weighty sausage bulls went above $5.50. Selected vealers topped at $11 late.

Narrow fluctuations were noted in the hog market the first two days of the week, but a sharp advance was scored on the third sessions that sent butchers and lights 25 to 35 cents up, and packing sows 15 to 25 cents higher, compared with the close of last week.

Early sales were made on light-weights at $7.90 to $8.10, and at the close scored $8.25 to $8.40, top $8.50. Medium weights closed at $8 to $8.35 and strongweights at $7.75 to $8. Pigs made $7.85 to $8.35, and packing sows mostly $6.75 to $7.10. A few light-weights made $7.25.

Fat lambs bulked at $8 to $8.35, the top being $8.50; heavyweights $7.50 to $7.75; native bucks $6.75 to $7.25; throwouts $5.50 to $6.50; fat ewes $2.75 to $3.25.

ASKS SUPERVISION OF INVESTMENT TRUSTS

NEW YORK (AP)—State supervision of investment trusts and publicity concerning their holdings were urged today in a report by Assistant Attorney - General Watson Washburn to Attorney-General Ward.

A survey by the State Bureau of Securities, which Washburn heads, showed that there are now 270 investment trusts with resources of more than $4,500,000,000; in 1927 there were only 102 with total resources under $600,000,000.

To safeguard stockholders and exert a "wholesale influence" in the trusts' management, he urged frequent publication of the portfolios held by the investment groups.

NEW ENGLAND POWER ASSOCIATION PROFIT

The consolidated earnings statement of New England Power Association for November shows a balance of $716,984 available for reserves and common dividends. This is a decline of $139,508 from November, 1929, due principally to general business conditions.

For the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1930, earnings of the association ran ahead of last year. The balance available for reserves and common dividends for the period amounted to $5,387,117, an increase of $125,085 over the like months of 1929. During this same period, however, production declined from 1,602,889,166 kilowatt hours in 1929 to 1,495,198,080 from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1930.

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare are follows:

	Dec. 19,'30	Dec. 12,'30
Gold	53,283,000	52,900,000
Sight balances abroad	6,683,000	6,376,000
Neg bills bought abroad	19,377,000	19,376,000
Commercial bills France	7,200,000	7,000,000
Advces against securties	2,930,000	2,972,000
Neg bonds of sink fund.	5,304,000	5,304,000
Circulation	75,369,000	75,298,000
Total credit current acct	23,712,000	23,080,000
Treasury	5,534,000	5,638,000
Sinking fund	8,043,000	7,944,000
Private	9,718,000	9,177,000
Total sight liabilities	99,081,000	98,379,000
Ratio	53.78%	53.77%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

NEW HAVEN EARNINGS

New Haven Railroad reports for November a surplus after guarantees, charges and preferred dividends of $1,138,575, compared to balance after similar charges of $2,363,012 in November, 1929. For 11 months ended Nov. 30, surplus after charges, guarantees, and preferred dividends was $10,358,852 against $16,535,578 after similar charges in first 11 months of 1929. The 11 months' surplus after charges, guarantees and preferred dividends is equal to $6.59 per share on the 1,571,179 common shares against $10.52 per share for the corresponding period last year.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE

NEW YORK—Conversion price at which stock will be issued in exchange for the 10-year convertible 4½ per cent gold debenture bonds of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., will be changed Jan. 1, 1931, to $175.46 a share from $168.86. The new price is effective during 1931 and 1932, subject to adjustment, however, on issue from time to time of additional stock as prescribed in Article IV of the indenture under which the bonds are issued.

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY

Production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States continued its seasonal increase for the week ended Dec. 20, the National Electric Light Association reports. The output, 1,756,588 kilowatt hours, was 5.4 per cent below the figure for the corresponding week last year, but was 1.2 per cent above the like period of 1928.

BOSTON & MAINE

Boston & Maine reports for November surplus after charges of $283,026, compared with $100,723 in November, 1929. For 11 months surplus was $5,101,813, compared with $5,826,886.

NEW RICHFIELD OIL HEAD

William C. McDuffie, president of Pacific Western Oil Company, has been elected president of the Richfield Oil Company, succeeding C. M. Fuller, resigned.

FEDERAL RUBBER MORE ACTIVE

The Federal Rubber Company, a subsidiary of the Fisk Rubber Company, expects to employ an additional 700 to 800 men shortly after the first of the year.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	88½	88½
Adams Ed 4s	83½	83½
Alleghany 5s '44	74	74
Alleghany 5s '49	73¼	73
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	97½	97½
Am For Pow 5s	77½	77½
Am Inter 5½s gy '49	87½	87½
Am Smelting 5s '47	102¾	102¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Am T&T 4½s '33	101½	101½
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	121½	120½
Am T&T 5s '65	104¾	104¾
Am T&T af 5s '60	104¾	104¾
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	53¼	53½
Anglo-Chile 7s '46	97	97
Armour & Co 4½s '39	88¾	88¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	72	72
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97½	97
Atch T&SF 4s '95	93	93
Atch T&SF 4½s	113¾	113¼
Ati Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
B&O 1st 4s '48	96	96
B&O 4½s '33	90¾	90¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	101¼	101¼
B&O rfg 6s '95	107	107
Bing & Bing 4½s '60	85¼	85¼
Boston & Me 5s '55	99	97½
Boston & Me 5s '68	98¼	98¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	33½	33½
Bklyn-Man Tr af 6s '68	98	97¾
Bklyn Un El 1st	84½	84½
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	96¾	96¾
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101¼	100¾
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	40	40
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	103⅞	103⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s	101¼	101¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	115¾	115¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	88½	88
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102	102
Can Pacific 5s '54	102¼	102¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99	99
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107¾	107¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	94½	94½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102	102
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	27½	27½
Ches & O cv 4½s A	99⅞	99⅞
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	34	33¾
Chi Gt West 4s '59	63¾	63¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	27¾	27
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	68¾	68½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '27	87	87
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	97¾	97¾
Chi RI&P 4½s A	89½	89½
Chi Ter Rau & SE 5s '60	80	80
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	101½	101½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	88	88
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	102½	102½
Chile Copper 5s '47	89¼	89¼
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	101½	101½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	100½	100½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	100⅝	100½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100⅞	100½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	91	91
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	104¾	104¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106⅝
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	94¼	94¼
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	7½	7
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	93½	93¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104¾	104¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s "51	104¾	104¾
Detroit Ed 5s "49	99½	99½
Dodge Bros af 6s '40	83	83
Erie gen "75s	78	77½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	30¾	30⅝
Fla East Coast 5s '74	20	20 *
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¼	101½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	93½	93½
Goodyear 5s '57	87	87
Grand Tr Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105¼	105¼
Grand Tr Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111	111
Great Northern 5½s '52	107¾	107⅝
Hudson Coal 5s '62	52½	52½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102	102
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	101
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94¾	94¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	96	96
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	66½	66½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	96½	96½
Int Paper 6s '55	61	61
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	68	68
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	79½	79
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	98½	98⅜
Keith 6s '46	75	75
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100¼	100¼
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	96⅜	96⅜
Loew's 6s '41 ex-war	96¼	96
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	103⅜	103⅜
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	96	96
L&N unl 4s '40	97⅛	97⅛
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	27	27
Meade 6s ww	90	89
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	90	90
Mil El Ry & Lt 6s '53	101	101
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	70	70
Mo Pac 5s F '77	95⅝	95⅝
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	79	79
Morris & Essex 4½s	99	99
Morris & Essex 5s	104¾	104¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	98¾	98½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100¾	100¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105¼	105¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	99⅞	99⅞
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	80	80
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101½	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C	97	97
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	50¼	49½
Ore Rv & Nav con 4s '46	93½	93½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	91⅝	91⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	76	75
Paramount Publix 5½s	82½	82½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	92	92
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	51½	51½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	65	65
Penn RR 4½s D	96½	96¼
Penn RR 4½s '63	99¼	99½
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	101½	101½
Penn RR 5s '64	102⅞	102⅞
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	108⅜	108
Pere Marquette 5s '56	102½	102½
Pere Marquette 4½s	98	98
Phil Co 5s '67	98¼	98
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	102¼	102¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	71	70½
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	94¼	94
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104¾	104¾
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	99½	99½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	53¼	52
Pub Svc E&G 1976	102¼	102¼
Punta Alegre Sug 7s ct chase	9	9
Pure Oil 5½s '37	90	90
Purity Baking 5s '48	89½	89½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	84½	84½
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	99	99
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	98¼	98
StL RM&Pac 5s '55	108¾	108¾
StL & SF 5s A '50	86½	86½
St L & SF 4½' 78	78½	78
StL & SF 5s B '50	98⅝	98½
StL SW 1st 4s '89	85½	85½
StL SW con 5s 4 .32	99¼	99¼
SP & KCSL 4½s '41	94	94
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	104¾	104¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	91⅝	91⅝
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	15¼	15¼
Seabd AL con 6s '45	15	14
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	9¼	9½
Shell Union 5s '47	81	80½
Shell Union 5s ct ww	82	81
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	70¼	70¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94⅝	94⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98	97
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100¼	99¾
So & No Ala RR 5s '63	107¼	107¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94¾	94
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	97½	97
So Pacific Oregon 4s 4s '77	99¼	98¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	86	85¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98¾	98½
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	107½	107⅛
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	103¾	103⅝
Texarkana RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	91½	91½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	101¾	101
Texas Corp 5s '44	104¼	104¼
Texas Corp cv 5s '49	104¾	104¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27½	27
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	45	45
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	75	72
Trumbel Steel 6s '40	88½	88
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	94	94
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99¾	99¾
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	101	101
US Rubber 5s '47	70¾	70
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	94½	94½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100	100
Util Pow & Lt 6s ww	68¾	68
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	73	73
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	41	41
Wabash 5s B '76	92½	92
Wabash 5½s '75	94¾	94¾
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	50	50
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39 sta	10½	10½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	67¼	67½
West Pa Pow 5s C '56	104½	104½
West Shore 4s 2361	91	91
Western Electric 5s '44	105¼	105¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	92	92
Western Un 5s R & A '50	100¾	100¾
Western Un 5s '60	107½	107½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	87¼	87¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102	102
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	29½	29½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	7	7
Wilso & Co 1st 6s '41	98¾	98¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Dec26	Dec24
3½s '47	101.29	101.29	101.28	101.28	101.28
1st 4½s '47	102.30	102.30	102.27	102.27	102.30
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.20	103.18	103.18	103.19
4th 4¼s reg	103.15	103.15	103.15	103.15	----
US 3⅜s '43	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7
US 4s '54	108.4	108.10	108.3	108.3	108.4
US 4¼s '32	112.10	112.10	112.2	112.2	112.3

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	next	69¼ 69¼
Antioquia 7s A '45		56⅞ 56⅞
Antioquia 7s B '45		56 56
Antioquia 7s C '45		56 56
Argentine Gov 5s '45		83 82¼
Argentine 5½s '53		85 85
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60		90½ 90½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60		90½ 90½
Australia 4½s '57		86½ 86½
Australia 5s '55		88½ 88½
Australia 5s '57		72¾ 72
Australia 7s ct '43		72¼ 72¼
Austria 7s ct '43		87 87
Austria (Gov) 7s '43		103⅞ 103⅞
Austria (Upper) 7s '43		103⅞ 103⅞
Batavian Pet 4½s '42		93¾ 92¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55		101½ 101½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49		107⅛ 107⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55		111¼ 111¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56		108 108
Belgium (King) 8s '41		107¾ 107¾
Bergen (City) 6s '45		100⅜ 100⅜
Berlin 6s '58		68 68
Berlin Elec 6½s '59		69½ 69½
Berlin-Elev (City) 6½s '51		68 68
Bolivia 7s '58		38½ 38
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58		38½ 38
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47		43⅛ 43⅛
Bolivia (Rep) '60		38 38
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34		104 104
Brazil 6½s '27-'57		56¼ 56⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41		73 73
Breda (Ernesto) 7s 34 ww		57 57
Bremen 7s '38		90¼ 90¼
Budapest (City) 8s '62		65⅝ 65⅝
Buenos Aires 6½s '58		91¾ 91¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68		77¾ 77¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36		100¾ 100½
Canada (Dom) 5s '31		100¾ 100⅝
Cauca Valley 7½s '48		54½ 54
Chile (Rep) 6s '60		72 72
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61		73 73
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb		73 73
Chile (Rep) 6s '62		72 72
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept		73½ 73
Chile (Rep) 7s '42		90 89¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50		76¼ 76¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct		87 87
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53		93½ 93½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52		97½ 97½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57		87½ 87½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42		75 75
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '43		71¾ 70¼
Czechslovakia (Rep) 8s '51		110¼ 110¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62		93½ 93½
Denmark (King) 6s '42		105½ 105
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40		87½ 87½
Duke Power 6s '66		102¼ 102¼
Fiat 7s '46 war		77¼ 77
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war		76½ 76½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56		89 89
Finnish A 6½s '54		89 87
Finnish B 6½s '54		89 88¾
French (Rep) 7s '49		120 120
French (Rep) 7½s '41		125½ 125½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34		90 90
German 7s '49		101¼ 101¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38		77 77
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60		68 68
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60		68¾ 68½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50		78½ 78½
Germ Elec Power '53		75¼ 75¼
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48		84 84
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45		90 90
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65		71 70½
Greek 6s '68		82½ 82½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52		94¾ 94¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 A		86¾ 86¼
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B		86¼ 86¼
Iseder Steel 6s '48		71 71
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47		84½ 84½
Italy (King) 7s '51		92 91¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50		85½ 85½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s 2d 4s '31		97½ 97½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54		103 102¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s		92¼ 92
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww		90¾ 90¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww		70 70
Lyons (City) 6s '34		104 104
Milan (City) 6½s '52		76¾ 75¾
New South Wales 5s '57		82 82
New South Wales 5s '58		63¼ 62¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50		104¾ 104⅝
North German Lloyd 6s '47		82¼ 82¼
Norway Bank 5s '67		99¾ 99¾
Norway (King) 5s '63		100 100
Norway (King) 6s '43		104⅝ 104½
Norway (King) 6s '44		105 104¾
Norway (King) 6s '52		101¾ 101¾
Norwegian El 6½s '57		97 97
Oriental Dev 5½s '58		87¾ 87¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53		94½ 94½
Oslo (City) 6s '55		100 100
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58		108¾ 108¾
Peru 6s '60		36 35
Peru 6s '61		35 33½
Poland 6s '40		64 63
Poland 7s '47		73¼ 72¾
Poland 8s '50		76 76
Prussia 6s		77 77
Queensland (State) 7s '41		93 93
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52		77 77
Rhine Westphalia '55 ww		74½ 74
Rhinelebe 7s '46 ex-war		81½ 81½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53		48 48
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46		65 65
Rome (City) 6½s '52		78¾ 78¼
Royal Dutch 4s ww		87¼ 86¾
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68		40¾ 40¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51		73 72½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45		74 73¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42		107 107
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62		91 91
Siemens 6½s '51		89½ 89½
Toho El Pow 7s '52		97¼ 97¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53		94 93¾
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45		82½ 81¾
U El Lt Gt Br & I 5½s '37		104¾ 104¾
Unterelbe 6s '53		71 70¾
Vienna 6s '52		83¼ 83
Warsaw 7s '58		56¼ 56¼
Westphalia El 6s '53		65 65
Yokohama (City) 6s '61		95 94

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

	1930	1929
Nov. gross	$42,940,025	$54,463,420
Net oper inc	5,277,727	7,294,406
11 mos gross	535,893,340	642,938,479
Net oper inc	87,350,387	129,603,881

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO

	1930	1929
Nov. gross	$5,547,322	$7,377,438
Net oper inc	1,212,085	1,643,389
Sur af chgs	251,965	736,653
11 mos gross	69,326,870	82,648,356
Net oper inc	15,482,085	19,766,889
Sur af chgs	5,454,560	*3,813,371

*Includes $801,336 back mail pay.

TEXAS & PACIFIC

	1930	1929
Nov. gross	$2,826,212	$3,663,625
Net oper inc	500,658	761,628
11 mos gross	34,711,647	42,305,549
Net oper inc	6,828,050	8,322,399

TENNESSEE CENTRAL RAILWAY

	1930	1929
Nov. gross	$322,849	$363,764
Net oper inc	34,469	30,977
11 mos gross	3,846,623	3,109,037
Net oper inc	365,187	489,359

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

	1930	1929
Nov. gross	$1,434,796	$1,918,221
Net op inc	*150,379	54,902
11 mos	18,413,701	23,422,620
Net op inc	*690,528	2,113,693

*Deficit.

ST. PAUL

	1930	1929
Nov. gross	$10,345,079	$12,903,562
Net oper inc	780,269	1,713,230
11 mos gross	132,643,124	*159,135,627
Net oper inc	15,121,073	24,817,707

*Includes $237,638 back mail pay Jan. 14 to July 31, 1928, inclusive.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

	1930	1929
Nov. gross	$6,457,270	$7,895,406
Net oper inc	1,835,739	2,050,033
11 mos gross	75,108,376	89,814,321
Net oper inc	13,336,647	20,383,407

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS

	1930	1929
Nov. gross	$1,348,569	$1,732,671
Net oper inc	40,164	270,300
11 mos gross	18,021,900	21,591,279
Net oper inc	2,035,408	4,664,048

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

	1930	1929
Nov. gross	$929,200	$1,105,482
Net op inc	8,675	15,700
11 mos gross	11,814,796	13,600,787
Net oper inc	583,439	1,833,582

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD

	1930	1929
Nov. gross	$1,193,876	$1,392,298
Net op inc	188,021	208,256
11 mos gross	14,231,388	16,374,279
Net op inc	2,030,175	2,721,337

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

	1930	1929
Nov. gross	$1,792,422	$2,167,610
Net op inc	145,337	243,720
11 mos gross	21,145,116	23,867,180
Net op inc	2,578,973	3,580,478

GREAT NORTHERN

	1930	1929
Nov. gross	$8,474,210	$10,086,310
Net oper inc	2,464,773	2,942,598
11 mos gross	94,717,670	118,535,536
Net oper inc	21,566,234	30,507,387

RUTLAND RAILROAD

	1930	1929
Nov. gross	$387,462	$483,631
Net oper inc	32,315	64,846
11 mos gross	4,913,033	5,810,219
Net oper inc	575,741	963,879

*Deficit.

FASHION PARK ASSOCIATES, INC.

Net sales of Fashion Park Associates, Inc., for November were $1,799,446. This is after elimination of sales between companies reporting and does not include sales of companies controlled but not entirely owned. Net sales for 11 months on above basis totaled $23,331,245.

NEW CHAIN BELT CO. HEAD

Clifford P. Messinger, vice-president, has been elected president of the Chain Belt Company, to succeed his brother, C. H. Messinger, who resigned to become president of the Oliver Farm Equipment Company. C. R. Messinger was elected chairman of the board of Chain Belt.

GRAND UNION CO. SALES RISE

Grand Union Co.'s total store sales for 50 weeks ended Dec. 13 were $34,828,958, compared with $31,979,951 in the like period of 1929, an increase of 8.9 per cent. On Dec. 13 the company had cash in the banks of $1,096,789, compared with $631,310 on the same date last year.

DULL SCOTTISH TWEED BUSINESS

Operations at 60 Per Cent on the Average—High Tariffs Obstacle

HAWICK, Scot. — The Scottish tweed trade is far from being in a satisfactory condition at the present time. On an average there are not more than from 60 to 65 per cent of the looms in motion.

The few manufacturers who are keeping all their machinery full running are in an exceptional position, the majority having their factories on short time.

Most of the original orders that were placed for the spring season of 1931 have been worked up, and few repeats for that season are being received.

The lull is likely to become more pronounced as a few weeks must elapse before a start can be made on the new orders for the winter season of 1931-32.

So far merchants have not made numerous selections for that season. They have been offered a wide choice of attractive designs in grays, blue-grays and browns, but only outstanding novelties have appealed to them, and chiefly in worsted makes.

Owing to the high tariffs, very little business is being done with the United States, Canada and Australia. Most is being done with merchant houses in central Europe, but here also there has been a considerable falling off owing to financial stringency. A few firms have orders for South American countries.

A few weeks ago there was more life about the hosiery and underwear trade due to a rush of orders for winter underwear and special lines which necessitated overtime being worked in some sections, but trade is again quiet, and most of the factories are once more on short time.

There is only a moderate demand for knitted woolen goods for outer wear, such as ladies' pull-overs, two- and three-piece costumes, cardigans, etc., and sports coats, with hose to match, for gents.

Orders for these fancy fabrics are being executed for home and also overseas markets, including the United States and the Continent.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3½@4	2¾@3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2 @2½	2 @2¼
Four to six months	2¼@2½	2¼@2¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	31⅛c	31¼c
Bar silver in London		14¾d
Bar gold in London		84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$64,000,000	$996,000,000
Balances	2,000,000	138,000,000
F. R. bank credit	30,150,963	107,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2	@1⅛
60 days	2	@1⅛
90 days	2	@1⅛
4 months	2⅛	@2
5 months	2¼	@2⅛
6 months	2¼	@2⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Paris	2½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	5
Minneapolis	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	3½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	3½	Prague	6
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HIGH SCORES IN MAJOR LEAGUE

Boston Wins, 8-0, and Detroit 10-1—Americans Earn Tie for Second

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	10	2	4	49	30	22
Chicago	9	2	4	32	20	20
Rangers	7	3	6	42	35	17
Detroit	7	2	6	42	31	16
Philadelphia	1	1	14	21	61	3
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Canadiens	8	3	4	38	32	18
Montreal	8	1	6	31	31	17
Americans	6	5	5	26	23	17
Toronto	6	3	6	33	35	15
Ottawa	4	1	10	22	36	9

RESULTS Dec. 25
Boston 8, Philadelphia 0.
Detroit 10, Toronto 1.
Americans 2, Montreal 1.
Rangers 4, Ottawa 1.

Boston Bruins went on a scoring rampage against the Philadelphia Quakers and won their National Hockey League clash at the Boston Garden, Dec. 25, by a score of 8 to 0 and now lead over the Chicago Black Hawks in the American division standing by two points. The affair was not much of a contest for the Quakers were unable to match the play of the locals either individually or in combination and despite the eight goals, Wilf Cude, recruit Philly goalie, showed to advantage. In the final minutes a fracas between the players broke out resulting in several major and match penalties, but no harm was done. Clapper, Boston right wing, incurred his third major and is automatically suspended for the next game.

Although the locals were superior from the start they found Cude, in goal, quite a problem and did not beat him until 13 minutes had passed and then ran in three goals. In the second session the Bruins scored one goal but scored five in the third period. The Bruins scorers aided their records with Weiland getting three assists and one goal, Clapper getting three goals, Beattie two assists and a goal, Barry two goals, Oliver one and Owen an assist. Certain of the Quaker recruits looked good but were not molded together. The summary:

BOSTON		PHILADELPHIA
Harris, Barry, Galbraith, lw		
	rw, Kilrea, Barton, McCalman	
Weiland, Beattie, Chapman, c		
	c, Milks, Hutton, Lowrey, Drury	
Clapper, Oliver, Pratt, rw		
	lw, Howe, Jarvis, Lyons	
Owen, Hitchman, ld..rd, Shields, McKinnon		
Shore, Pratt, rd.....ld, Coulson, McKinnon		
Thompson, g		g, Cude

Score—Boston 8, Philadelphia 0. Goals—Clapper 3, Barry 2, Oliver, Beattie, Weiland, for Boston. Assists—Weiland 3, Beattie 2, Owen, for Boston. Referees—F. J. Ion and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—The New York Rangers retained third place in the American group of the National Hockey League, Dec. 25, by defeating the Ottawa Senators, 4 to 1, with the regular three forwards providing all the scoring. Fred Cook scored three goals, while his brother scored the fourth and made one assist and Boucher had two assists. The first period was scoreless, but the Rangers scored three in the second and were leading, 4 to 0, before the locals obtained their only goal.

The winners had too much speed and team play for the locals, and Connell was kept busy turning shots aside. The Senators had some good chances to score, but almost perfect defensive play by the visitors held them scoreless until midway through the last period. Toward the end of the game the losers put on a determined attack, but were held out except when Touhey picked up a rebound. A Cook brother combination produced the first goal, while W. Cook scored an individual goal, and then Boucher passed to F. Cook for the third goal. The fourth goal was on a similar play. The summary:

RANGERS		OTTAWA
F. Cook, Thompson, Carrigan, lw		
	rw, Gagne, Finnigan	
Boucher, Waite, Rodden, c		
	c, Grosvenor, Lamb	
W. Cook, Keeling, Murdoch, rw		
	lw, Cox, Touhey, Kilrea	
Johnson, Peters, ld.....rd, Starr, Art Smith		
Jerwa, Regan, rd..ld, Alex Smith, Bourgeault		
Roach, g		g, Connell

Score—Rangers 4, Ottawa 1. Goals—F. Cook 3, W. Cook for Rangers, Touhey for Ottawa. Assists—Boucher 2, W. Cook for Rangers. Referees—Odie Cleghorn and Alex Romeril. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York Americans made two presents to their owner, William V. Dwyer, a loving cup and a victory over the Montreal Maroons, the latter by a score of 2 to 1. It was a defensive game for the greater part, with Lionel Conacher making his first appearance here against his former associates. But the reorganized Americans proved too active for their opponents, and McVeigh and Sheppard, followed by Hughes, Massecar and Carson, scored for the locals, while "Hooley" Smith and Nels Stewart accounted for the lone Montreal goal.

The Americans scored first, with McVeigh to Sheppard the machinery. But too much vigor by Emms and McVeigh sent them off the ice, and "Hooley" Smith evened the account on Stewart's pass. Roughness sent the players off in pairs for the balance of the session, to the detriment of team work, and no further scores came.

The second session found the roughness still counting against scores, with little to choose between the teams. This continued well into the third session, but finally Bert Hughes combined with his associates of the new third line, and though Stewart blocked two of his drives, in rapid succession, the third went in for the second Americans' goal.

Stewart and his associates kept the puck close to the Americans' goal for the balance of the game, but every assault was met by perfect defense by the Americans and no score came though many tries were made. The summary:

N. Y. AMERICANS		MONTREAL
Emms, Sheppard, Massecar, lw		
	rw, Smith, Phillips, D. Roche	
Burch, Himes, Hughes, c		
	c, Stewart, Huggins, Haynes	
Patterson, McVeigh, Carson, rw		
	lw, Siebert, Trottier, E. Roche	
Ayres, Brydge, ld.....rd, Wilcox, McVicar		
Dutton, Brydge, rd..ld, Conacher, Gallagher		
Werters, g		g, Kerr

Score—Americans 2, Montreal 1. Goals—Sheppard, Hughes for Americans; Smith for Montreal. Assists—McVeigh, Massecar and Carson for Americans; Stewart for Montreal. Referees—R. R. Corbeau and Vic Wagner. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT—Detroit Falcons celebrated, Dec. 25, before 10,000 fans by setting a season's goal-getting record in defeating the Toronto Maple Leafs, 10 to 1.

Goodfellow, leading scorer of the American section of the National Hockey League, scored four of the home teams' goals; Hay and Lewis scored twice and the other goals were added by Aurie and Cooper. Grant, Toronto spare goalie, played in place of Chabot and could not handle the Detroit shots. He missed several that he should have saved.

Toronto did not score until late in the third period, when Bailey converted a pass from Jackson to avert a shutout. Dolson, in goal for Detroit, was brilliant throughout, saving at least a half dozen shots that might have been goals.

DETROIT		TORONTO
Sorrell, Lewis, McCabe, lw		
	rw, Conacher, Jenkins	
Goodfellow, Hay, Fredrickson, c		
	c, Blair, Bailey	
Aurie, Cooper, Steele, rw..lw, Cotton, Jackson		
Rockburn, Evans, ld.....rd, Clancy		
Noble, McInenly, Hicks, rd..ld, Day, Horner		
Dolson, g		g, Grant

Score—Detroit 10, Toronto 1. Goals—Goodfellow 4, Lewis 2, Hay 2, Aurie, Cooper for Detroit; Bailey for Toronto. Assists—Aurie, Lewis, Evans for Detroit; Jackson for Toronto. Referees—C. J. Mallinson and Gerald Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Shamrocks Upset by Buffalo Sextet

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	8	0	5	35	20	16
Tulsa	8	1	3	46	25	16
Minneapolis	7	1	3	21	15	14
Duluth	6	0	6	21	23	12
Kansas City	2	1	4	9	12	4
Buffalo	2	1	4	14	22	4
St. Louis	0	0	8	13	38	0

RESULTS DEC. 25
Buffalo 4, Chicago 2.
Kansas City 0, Tulsa 0, overtime.
Duluth 3, St. Louis 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Four thousand ice hockey fans saw Kansas City and Tulsa play to a scoreless tie after a bitterly waged 20-minute overtime battle Dec. 25 in the American Hockey League. With both teams showing a tight defense, the crowd enjoyed one of the best games of the season in the Kansas City Ice Palace.

The game ended in a young riot when spectators rushed on the ice to dispute a decision with the Tulsa players. Two minutes before the close of the overtime period, Ronald Moffatt, left wing of the Tulsa team, shot what appeared to be a score for the invading club, but the goal was not allowed. Police were called to stop several fights between spectators and players.

It was the second overtime tie of the season in the American League. The contest was furious throughout, but neither team showed a decided advantage. Many times wingmen made desperate assaults on the opposing goal keepers, but Moffatt's shot was the nearest thing to a score. The summary:

KANSAS CITY		TULSA
Scott, Goodman, lw..rw, Marker, Lafrance		
Mitchell, Campbell, c.....c, Keats, Sheppard		
Dunfield, Healey, rw..lw, Moffatt, Metcalfe		
Halderson, Ranger, ld..rd, Williams, Hansen		
McLeod, Jagunich, rd..ld, Trapp, Wakefield		
Byrne, g		g, McCusker

Score—Kansas City 0, Tulsa 0. Referee—William O'Hara, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 20 minutes overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn. — Displaying a ragged offensive formation and a loose defense St. Louis Flyers lost, Dec. 25, in an American Hockey League game, 3 to 1, here to Duluth. Arthur Merrill opened the scoring in the first period after Forslund, unguarded, took a close-in shot at Kearney, who warded it off, but during the melee that followed Merrill, prone on the ice, slapped the puck past the goalie.

A perfect passing combination, Langlois to Mitchell, to Scott, in the second session brought the next score. Leswick scored the third less than a minute later, taking a pass from a faceoff to beat the St. Louis goalie. Goyer counted on Hill's pass in the third period after the Duluth defense had been drawn out of the zone. Despite a five-man offense during the remainder of the game the Flyers were unable to add to the score. The summary:

DULUTH		ST. LOUIS
Merrill, Green, lw...rw, Hill Cousins, O'Neil		
Leswick, Scott, Mitchell, c..c, Goyer, Powley		
Forslund, Whyte, rw..lw, Acaster, Kelterborn		
Davis, Gibson, ld....rd, Cameron, Jamieson		
Bergl, Langlois, rd.....ld, Clarke, Breen		
Turner, g		g, Kearney

Score—Duluth 3, St. Louis 1. Goals—Mitchell, Scott, Leswick for Duluth; Goyer for Duluth. Referee—Dr. Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Buffalo's Americans seized an early lead and defeated Chicago Shamrocks, 4 to 2, in an American Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium, Dec. 25. The visitors scored three times in the first two periods before the locals made a goal.

Buffalo played some of the best hockey seen in the league here this season. Thorsteinson started the scoring on a pass from Contant after 2m. 40s. of the opening period. Bouchard carried it on with a goal after 8m. 35s. of the second period, and St. John followed at 13m. 15s.

Brydson scored for Chicago after 16m. 15s. in the second period, and in the third Chicago registered again with a goal, 8m. 12s., by MacKenzie from Wiseman. With only 10 seconds left to play, Bouchard beat Timmins unassisted for the fourth goal of the winners. The summary:

BUFFALO		CHICAGO
Desy, Bouchard, Heyd, lw		
	rw, Brydson, Wiseman	
Thorsteinson, Mills, c		
	c, Dennery, Clayton, MacKenzie	
Morrison, Rennie, St. John, rw		
	lw, Burns, McFayden	
Oatman, Donnelly, ld..rd, Mulligan, Fuller		
Contant, Donnelly, rd....ld, Taylor, Headley		
Stark, g		g, Timmins

Score—Buffalo 4, Chicago 2. Goals—Bouchard 2, Thorsteinson, St. John for Buffalo; Brydson, MacKenzie for Chicago. Assists—Contant, Oatman for Buffalo; Burns, Wiseman for Chicago. Referee—A. J. Conroy. Time—Three 20m. periods.

DRAKE AND SON GOLF VICTORS

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—Francis E. Drake and his son, Alvord, of Cleveland, Dec. 25 won the ninth annual Pinehurst father and son golf tournament, with a big field competing. They had a gross score of 82, and a net of 73. The low gross round was scored by George T. Dunlap and George T. Dunlap Jr., of New York, with 85. Young Dunlap is a member of the Princeton golf team and is intercollegiate golfing champion.

Led National League

WILLIAM H. TERRY
New York Giants

Sheiks Taking a Commanding Lead

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Oakland Sheiks	10	0	2	41	13	20
Los Angeles	5	2	2	22	13	12
S. F. Tigers	5	1	5	24	35	11
Oakld Checkers	2	2	7	19	39	6
S. F. Black Hks	2	1	8	11	37	5

RESULT DEC. 20
Black Hawks 6, Checkers 3.

RESULTS DEC. 22
Los Angeles 4, Black Hawks 1.
Sheiks 3, Tigers 2.

RESULT DEC. 23
Sheiks 7, Checkers 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Two clubs of the California Hockey League continue to lose regularly, the exception was when they met in a match, Dec. 20, at Iceland in San Francisco when the home Black Hawks defeated the Checkers from Oakland, 6 to 3. Cecil Dailey and Ellis were prominent in the Checker lineup, Faulder winning the applause for the home team.

The Black Hawks made their second visit to the south Dec. 23 and were again taken into camp by the Los Angeles Millionaires, 4 to 1. It was the fifth-straight victory for the southern team on home ice. The second period saw the four goals netted for the Millionaires by Dan Carrigan, Roy Peltier and George Brown. Dale Wells scored in the final period for the losers. Eppy McDonald, substituting for Tom Carrigan at goal for the Millionaires, was outstanding in their victory. He is only a youngster in age and experience.

Dec. 22, at San Francisco, the league-leading Sheiks edged past the San Francisco Tigers to a 3-to-2 victory. The Tigers claimed another goal and argued long and strong, but were unable to bluff the goal umpire. McGregor and Goalie Hal Yorke were prominent for the home team, Harper starring for the Sheiks.

At the Oakland Arena Dec. 23, the two home clubs met with the usual result, Sheiks 7, Checkers 0. Five of the Sheiks' scores were made late in the third period, the match being interesting up to that time. Though the Sheiks have played 12 games to only nine taken part in by Los Angeles, the former are assuming a commanding lead in the league race.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Vancouver	4	3	3	31	10	11
Portland	4	3	4	14	14	11
Seattle	2	5	3	12	12	9
Tacoma	2	0	4	4	7	4

RESULT DEC. 25
Portland 1, Vancouver 1, overtime.

LEADERS PLAY TIE GAME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore.—In the first matinée ice contest ever staged in the Rose City, Portland Buckaroos and Vancouver Lions met in a 1-to-1 tie of their Pacific Coast Hockey League fixture here Dec. 25. It was an exciting battle all the way with the overtime period packed full of action. The first two sessions were scoreless, despite some fast rushes by both the Lions and Buckaroos. Joe Jerwa, star Vancouver forward, tallied after two minutes in the third period, when he foxed the Portland defense men from the blue line. McGoldrick of Portland duplicated Jerwa's shot to tie the score four minutes later. Neither team could break through after that.

THREE TRACK ATHLETES SAIL

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Three famous American athletes sailed Dec. 24 aboard the Monowai for New Zealand, where they will compete in a long series of track meets. They are George S. Simpson '30, Ohio State University sprinter; Harlow P. Rothert '30, Stanford University weight man, and Rufus W. Kiser '31, University of Washington distance runner.

SCHLESINGER, VANCE ELECTED

NEW YORK—Jack Schlesinger '32, fullback, of Brooklyn, and Robert Vance '32, of Manhattan, guard and tackle, have been elected co-captains of the 1931 football team at the College of the City of New York. Both have won two varsity football letters.

Terry Gives N. Y. Giants First Batting Champion Since 1915

Young First Baseman Wins National League Hitting Title for John McGraw's Club as Doyle Did in '15—Several New Individual and Team Records

According to official National League batting averages of 1930, just released, Bill Terry, the big first baseman of the New York Giants, was the leading batter, with a mark of .401. Terry is the first New York batter to lead the circuit in hitting since 1915, when Larry Doyle's average of .320 was the highest. Not very far behind Terry was Babe Herman, the Brooklyn Robin right fielder, whose mark of .393 placed him second among the regulars. Third position was taken by Charles Klein of Philadelphia, who hit for .386.

Three new National League records were established by individual batters, and another was tied during the season. Klein scored 158 runs, bettering the mark made by Rogers Hornsby of the Chicago Cubs—156 in 1929. Klein also connected with 59 two-base hits, to go ahead of the record established by Edward J. Delehanty of Philadelphia at 56 in 1899. Hack Wilson, Chicago's hard-hitting center fielder, hit 56 home runs, to better the mark of 43, made by Klein in 1929. Terry made 254 safe hits during the season, to tie O'Doul's record established in 1929.

The New York first baseman also led the league in one-base hits, with 177. Adam Comorosky of Pittsburgh led in three-base hits with 23, and in sacrifice hits with 33. Taylor Douthit of St. Louis went to bat the most times, 664. Hazen Cuyler of the Cubs led in stolen bases with 37, the third season in a row he has been the leader in this department.

Averages reveal that 240 players took part in championship games, and of this number 84 engaged in 75 games or more. One hundred and twelve took part in from 10 to 75 games, and 44 appeared in fewer than 10. Seventy-one players hit for .300 or better, 11 more than in 1929.

Six players took part in all games played by their clubs. They are: Klein and Thevenow, Philadelphia, 156 games; Cuyler and English of Chicago, 156 games; Terry of New York, 154 games, and Douthit of St. Louis, 154 games.

In team batting a new modern record was established by the New York Giants when they hit for .319 in 154 games. The former National league mark was held jointly by Pittsburgh and Philadelphia at .309. The Detroit club has batted the highest in the American league, .316 in 1921. In all, six teams batted better than .300. The leaders arranged in order following New York were: Philadelphia, .315; St. Louis, .314; Chicago, .309; Brooklyn, .304, and Pittsburgh, .303.

New York collected the most one-base hits, 1279; St. Louis led in scoring runs with 1004, and made the most two-base hits, 373, both totals being new high marks for the league, the previous record for runs scored was 982, set by Chicago in 1929, and for doubles, 316, made by Pittsburgh in 1925. Philadelphia made the most safe hits, 1783; went to bat the most times, 5667, and allowed their opponents the most runs, 1199, all new league records. Brooklyn held their opponents to the smallest total of runs scored, 738.

Chicago made the most total bases on hits, 2684, and the most home runs, 171, both totals bettering the former marks. Pittsburgh made the most three-base hits, 119; the most sacrifice hits, 196, and stole the greatest number of bases, 76. Those who played in 75 games or more follow:

CLUB BATTING

Club	G	AB	R	Runs	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	PC.
New York	154	5553	949	814	1789	2638	364	83	143	165	59	.319
Philadelphia	156	5667	944	1199	1783	2594	345	44	126	148	34	.315
St. Louis	154	5512	1004	784	1732	2395	373	89	104	185	72	.314
Chicago	156	5641	982	970	1722	2684	302	72	171	142	79	.309
Brooklyn	154	5423	871	738	1684	2469	303	73	123	147	53	.304
Pittsburgh	154	5346	891	928	1622	2463	285	119	86	196	76	.303
Cincinnati	154	5245	685	857	1475	2090	265	67	74	174	48	.2812
Boston	154	5356	693	835	1503	2103	344	78	98	154	60	.2806
League Total		43893	7028	7028	13260	18572	2880	625	890	1317	481	.303

INDIVIDUAL BATTING
Seventy-five Games or More

Name and Club	Bats	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	PC.
Terry, William H., New York	L	154	633	139	254	32	15	23	19	5	.401
Herman, Floyd C., Brooklyn	L	153	614	143	241	41	11	35	15	15	.393
Klein, Charles H., Philadelphia	L	156	648	158	250	445	50	8	40	13	4	.386
O'Doul, Frank J., Philadelphia	L	140	528	122	203	319	37	7	22	10	3	.383
Lindstrom, Fred C., New York	R	148	609	127	231	350	38	7	22	14	15	.379
Fisher, George A., St. Louis	L	154	600	135	227	349	49	6	23	8	4	.374
Watkins, George A., St. Louis	L	119	391	85	146	243	32	7	17	5	5	.373
Waner, Paul G., Pittsburgh	L	145	589	117	217	309	32	18	8	15	18	.368
Stephenson, J. Riggs, Chicago	R	109	341	58	125	163	21	7	8	9	2	.367
Traynor, Harold J., Pittsburgh	R	130	497	90	183	265	37	11	9	22	7	.3681
Manuso, Gus R., St. Louis	R	79	227	29	83	110	17	2	7	8	1	.3656
Wilson, Lewis R., Chicago	R	155	585	146	208	433	35	6	56	18	3	.356
Cuyler, Hazen S., Chicago	R	156	642	155	228	351	50	17	13	17	37	.355
Ott Melvin, New York	L	148	521	122	182	301	34	5	25	20	5	.349
Frisch, Frank F., St. Louis	Both	133	540	121	187	281	46	9	10	18	15	.346
Whitney, Arthur C., Philadelphia	R	142	487	87	168	247	31	8	11	5	4	.342
Friberg, Bernard A., Philadelphia	R	105	331	62	113	148	21	1	4	8	3	.341
Hogan, J. Francis, New York	R	122	389	60	132	201	26	2	13	11	3	.3393
Jackson, Travis, New York	R	116	431	70	146	228	27	8	13	17	6	.3387
Hartnett, Charles L., Chicago	R	141	508	84	172	326	31	7	37	14	2	.3385
Hafey, Charles J., St. Louis	R	120	446	108	150	291	39	13	26	16	15	.3363
Lucas, Charles P., Cincinnati	L	80	113	18	38	50	4	1	2	7	1	.3362
Bissonette, Adelphia L., Brooklyn	L	146	572	102	192	299	33	13	16	14	4	.3356
English, Elwood, Chicago	R	156	638	152	214	326	38	17	14	11	3	.335
Frederick, John H., Brooklyn	L	142	616	120	206	284	44	11	7	19	3	.334
Heilmann, Harry E., Cincinnati	R	143	549	79	183	265	36	4	19	15	2	.333
McCurdy, Harry, Philadelphia	L	80	148	23	49	62	6	2	1	3	..	.331
Hurst, Frank O., Philadelphia	L	119	391	78	128	204	19	3	17	12	6	.3273
Leach, Frederick, New York	L	126	544	90	178	263	19	13	13	7	3	.3272
Neun, John H., Boston	Both	61	212	39	69	91	9	2	3	2	2	.3255
Sherlock, John, Philadelphia	R	91	299	51	97	119	18	3	2	9	..	.3244
Grantham, George F., Pittsburgh	L	146	552	120	179	293	34	14	15	17	5	.3242
Wright, F. Glenn, Brooklyn	R	135	532	83	171	289	28	12	22	17	2	.321
Flowers, D'Arcy, Brooklyn	R	89	253	37	81	111	18	3	7	12	8	.3201
Bartell, Richard, Pittsburgh	R	129	475	69	152	222	32	13	4	23	8	.3200
Wilson, James, St. Louis	R	131	522	84	115	157	22	8	7	7	12	.3199
Spohrer, Alfred R., Boston	R	113	356	44	113	157	22	8	3	8	3	.317
Adams, Earl J., St. Louis	R	137	570	98	179	233	36	9	..	15	7	.314
Comorosky, Adam, Pittsburgh	R	152	597	112	187	316	47	23	13	33	14	.3132
Davis, Virgil L., Philadelphia	R	108	359	41	103	163	16	1	14	10	1	.3136
Cuccinello, Anthony F., Cincinnati	R	125	443	64	138	196	22	1	14	10	1	.3115
Berger, Walter, Boston	R	151	555	98	172	241	27	14	38	12	3	.310
Marshall, Edward, New York	R	78	223	33	69	80	5	3	..	7	..	.3094
Swanson, Ernest E., Cincinnati	R	95	301	43	93	120	15	3	2	10	4	.3089
Lopes, Alfonso R., Brooklyn	R	128	431	60	130	176	20	4	8	10	3	.3087
Bisler, George H., Boston	L	116	431	54	133	170	14	5	3	10	7	.3085
Kelly, George L., 51 Clubs	R	90	354	40	109	153	16	2	8	15	1	.308
Walker, W. Curtis, Cincinnati	L	134	472	74	145	217	36	11	8	10	4	.307
Stripp, Joseph V., Cincinnati	R	130	464	74	143	200	37	6	3	15	15	.306
Richbourg, Lance, Boston	L	130	529	81	161	209	23	7	8	3	7	.3043
Gelbert, Charles M., St. Louis	R	139	513	92	156	226	30	11	3	15	6	.3040
Bottomley, James L., St. Louis	L	131	487	92	148	240	33	7	15	24	6	.3039
Douthit, Taylor L., St. Louis	R	154	664	100	201	283	41	10	7	20	4	.303
O'Farrell, New York	R	94	249	37	75	111	16	4	4	7	1	.301
Bressler, Brooklyn	R	109	335	53	100	137	12	8	3	11	4	.300
Clark, Boston	R	82	233	29	69	90	11	3	3	6	3	.296
Gilbert, Brooklyn	R	150	622	92	183	230	34	5	3	16	7	.294
Allen, 31 Clubs; 76 N. Y.	R	97	284	58	83	127	10	2	10	10	6	.293
Grimm, Chicago	L	114	429	58	124	173	27	2	6	14	1	.2890
Meusel, Cincinnati	R	113	443	62	128	204	30	8	10	14	9	.2889
Moore, Boston	L	63	191	24	55	70	9	2	3	3	2	.2880
Crawford, 25 New York; 76 Cinci.	L	101	300	35	86	120	20	3	6	8	4	.2867
Thevenow, Philadelphia	R	156	573	57	164	187	21	1	..	20	1	.2862
Suhr, Pittsburgh	L	151	542	92	155	260	36	14	17	13	11	.2859
Sukeforth, Cincinnati	L	94	296	30	84	102	9	3	1	8	1	.284
Roettger, New York	R	121	430	51	119	153	15	5	5	8	3	.2833
Thompson, Philadelphia	R	122	457	77	135	184	34	4	4	16	7	.282
Maranville, Boston	R	142	558	85	157	205	28	8	2	17	9	.2813
Moore, Brooklyn	R	76	196	24	55	73	13	1	1	7	1	.2806
Finn, Brooklyn	R	87	273	42	76	98	13	..	3	16	3	.278
Callaghan, Cincinnati	L	79	225	28	62	75	9	2	..	3	1	.2756
Welsh, Boston	L	113	422	51	116	164	21	9	3	10	5	.275
Blair, Chicago	L	134	578	97	158	224	34	12	6	5	9	.273
Brickell, 68 Pitts.; 53 Phila.	L	121	459	69	124	166	21	9	1	8	4	.270
Maguire, Boston	R	146	516	54	138	169	21	5	..	19	6	.2674
Chatham, Boston	R	115	404	58	108	145	30	11	5	20	8	.2673
Rothern, 90, Philadelphia; 17 Pitts.	R	107	398	70	106	156	30	1	6	10	8	.266
Critz, 28 Cincinnati; 124 N. Y.	R	152	662	108	172	230	30	13	4	15	8	.260
Bool, Pittsburgh	R	78	216	30	56	97	12	4	7	3	..	.259
Hemsley, Pittsburgh	R	104	324	45	82	119	19	6	2	10	5	.253
Durocher, Cincinnati	R	110	304	31	86	118	15	3	3	9	..	.3429
Gooch, Cincinnati	Both	82	276	39	67	89	10	3	2	1	..	.3427
Ford, Cincinnati	R	132	434	36	98	131	16	7	1	23	2	.231
Beck, Chicago	R	83	244	32	52	77	7	..	6	9	2	.313

TWO SWISS BOBSLED CREWS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Two bobsled crews have been organized among Swiss nationals in this country and will compete on the mile-and-a-half-long Mt. Van Hoevenberg run here this winter, it is announced by the III Olympic winter games committee. The crews have been sanctioned by the Swiss Bobsleigh Association and will also compete in the III Olympic winter games to be held here in February, 1932. Mr. Donald Unger of Pomfret, Conn., well-known Olympic authority, has been appointed official representative of Switzerland to the games, and the bobsled crew arrangements were completed through him.

GAMBI, ITALY, WINS SWIM

PARIS (AP)—In water only six degrees above freezing, 21 hardy swimmers Dec. 25 leaped off the south bank of the River Seine in front of Invalides Square for the annual Christmas Cup swimming race across the river. The winner was Gambi of Italy, with Cartonnet, France, second, and Malfait of Belgium, third.

O'DOUL SIGNS 1931 CONTRACT

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Frank "Lefty" O'Doul has accepted terms with the Brooklyn National League baseball club, he said here Dec. 25. He declined to reveal what his salary is to be, but said it was "quite satisfactory." The outfielder went to the Robins in a deal last fall with the Philadelphia National League club.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 104

JOHN P. GALLAGHER

Montreal, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Montreal Maroons in the National Hockey League in the 1930-31 season. He was born at Kenora, Ont., Can., Jan. 19, 1909. He is a lefthand shot, is 5ft. 10½in. in height, weighs about 174 pounds, and plays defense. His record:

1925-29—Kenora Thistles Juniors, Thunder Bay League
1929-30—Montreal A. A. A., Quebec Amateur Hockey Association
1930-31—Montreal Maroons, National Hockey League

WISCONSIN EXPECTS TO KEEP ALL SPORTS

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—The athletic department of the University of Wisconsin expects to retain all branches of sports, officials say, by "cutting the corners" and eliminating some of the accustomed long trip schedules.

Each department plans to purchase less new equipment. The move is necessitated, university authorities said, by a shortage of gate receipts.

In baseball, Coach Guy S. Lowman said he hoped to save $1000 by shortening Wisconsin's southern training trip. Co

LAWBREAKING INCREASES UNDER ONTARIO CONTROL

Government Is Charged With Condoning and Promoting Liquor Sale

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—In view of the imminence of a Provincial Liberal convention here, the Ontario Prohibition Union has issued a statement explaining its attitude. "The sale of liquor by the Government has been made a plank in the platform of a great political party, and has been adopted as the policy of the Province," the statement reads in part. It is the judgment of the Ontario Prohibition Union that the introduction of Government sale has increased the consumption of alcoholic liquors in Ontario; that the operation of Government sale has been attended by a vast increase of drinking among the younger people and the women of Ontario; that facts prove the impossibility of a community tolerating the sale of liquor without increasing drunkenness, crime, danger to life, economic impairment and social and moral injury; that the system of Government sale has not resulted in obedience to law, but has been attended with constant and increasing law violation; that the participation of the Government in the sale of liquors tends to obscure in the popular thought the dangers attendant on the use of alcohol, and gives it a status of respectability which makes the drinking habit easier and widespread; the fact that the Government condones, and promotes, the sale of liquor, and adopts this plan as a part of its political policy, tends to prevent the normal expression of condemnation by the pulpit, press and public of the traffic in liquor.

"Because of these evils, the temperance people of Ontario, represented in the Ontario Prohibition Union and its associated societies, regard the adoption of this policy of Government sale by any political party as contrary to sound public policy.

"After the last provincial election a gathering of 100 representatives from Ontario was called to consider the matter of future policy. A strong sentiment favoring the creation of an independent party, with a broad social policy including a dry plank was manifested. Representatives of the Progressive Party present were apparently ready to cooperate in such a movement. At the solicitation of members of the Liberal Party present, it was decided to defer action until after the proposed Liberal convention. It is for the Liberal Party to determine its policy and select its leader. Temperance people will be interested in the policy it may adopt, and deeply interested in the character of the leader it may select as constituting a real guarantee of fair treatment of the temperance issue."

BOSTON TEA PARTY TEA IS CHERISHED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—History says that Revolutionary patriots threw into Boston harbor all the tea that came over on a certain ship in 1773, but the Chicago Historical Society claims to have a pocketful that escaped the brine. They got it from someone who got it from David Kenniston, one of the Boston gentlemen who donned Indian clothes and helped heave the cargo overboard.

Mr. Kenniston, it seems, saved out a pocketful and brought it home to his mother. She, good woman, was too patriotic to use it but too thrifty to throw it away. So it stayed on her pantry shelf until it became historic. The museum authorities guard a yellowed letter written by the patriot authenticating the facts.

NEGRO EDUCATION BOARD ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Formation of a national advisory committee on the education of Negroes was announced Dec. 21 by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, who said the general purpose would be to consider policies to meet needs of the race.

Dr. William J. Cooper, Commissioner of Education, and Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Negro education specialist of the office of education, will direct the committee activities. Three fields will be covered—elementary education, secondary scholastic work and preparation of teachers.

INCREASE IS MADE IN YALE AID FUND

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Self-supporting students at Yale hindered by the depression, have been aided this year, it was announced, Dec. 25, by the payment to the alumni fund of $20,000 more than the amount first voted.

The alumni university fund association had originally promised to provide the university with $108,000 for the current year. The number of applications for assistance indicated that that sum would be insufficient, the directors voted to raise this sum to $128,000, and recommended that the university appropriate the difference as an emergency fund for additional scholarship aid.

STUDENT ZIONIST FEDERATION MEETS

The Zionist movement gained fresh impetus in Boston on Dec. 25, when, coincident to the formal opening of the fifth annual convention of the Avukah, American student Zionist Federation, the Zionist organization of New England announced a drive for funds for institutions in Palestine.

The Avukah convention, meeting at the Temple Israel will continue until Dec. 28. The main speaker on the opening day was M. Ussishkin of Palestine, chairman of the Jewish National Fund, and mentioned as a possible president of the World Zionist Organization. He spoke on "The Relation of the Jewish People to Palestine." Following this a discussion was led by Dr. E. H. Fellchenfeld of the Harvard Law School. The evening session took place at the Hotel Statler.

Preliminary plans for raising a sizable fund for Zionist relief work in Palestine were made at the office of James D. Glunts in Boston, and announcements were issued that the campaign will start early in January as a result of a meeting of the New England Zionists. It was arranged that preliminary work will start Jan. 11 with a meeting at the Hotel Copley-Plaza, to be addressed by Robert Zold, president of the American Zionist organization.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p.m.—Victor Moody, tenor.
5:15 WEEI Ensemble.
6:00 Big Brother; Harmonica Symphony; Radio Rascals.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 Talk; WEEI organist, Del Castillo.
7:15 Editorial News Review of Foreign Affairs, James H. Powers.
7:30 "Buddy and Blake" sketch.
8:00 NBC, Countess Albani, soprano; "Men About Town" trio; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Harry Reser's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Enna Jettick Program; soloist; orchestra.
9:45 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
10:00 Earl Nelson and John Herrick, soloists; dance orchestra; male trio.
10:30 NBC, Special RKO program from S. S. Leviathan.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Sarat and Lota, East Indian musicians; dance orchestra.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; road reports; time; weather.
6:04 Dinner music; temperature.
6:15 "Singing the Blues."
6:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Prudence Musical Gems.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 NBC, Jules Herbuveaux's Orchestra; male trio.
8:00 NBC, "Ginger" Rogers, guest soloist; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
8:30 Ivanhoe Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Mary McCormic, soprano; Floyd Gibbons, guest speaker; trio; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; dance orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Irvin S. Cobb, guest speaker; mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; quartet; orchestra.
10:30 Sketch, "The Emperor," with Kendall Weston.
11:00 Time; weather.
11:03 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.
11:30 Sketch, "Dazed Studio Days"; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:15 "Steamboat Bill."
5:30 CBS, Bookhouse Story Time.
5:45 The Toreadors; time.
6:00 "Voluntary Employment Insurance," Henry Dennison.
6:15 Insurance Financiers Orchestra.
6:30 Musical Sports Digest.
6:45 Robert L. Ripley, creator of "Believe It or Not."
7:00 Vitaphone recorded program.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 "Books and Authors," Edwin F. Edgett.
8:00 Popular program.
8:15 Birthday program.
8:30 CBS, Soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Magazine sketches.
10:00 "Musical News Magazine."
10:30 CBS, "Behind the Words"; an experiment in radio drama.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Truesdale's Musical Aviators.
11:30 Jacques Renard's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p.m.—"Piano Melodies."
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ recital; temperature; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Organ; soloist.
9:30 a. m.—NBC, Orchestra; soloists.
9:45 a. m.—Organ recital.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:25 p. m.—NBC Programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Chicago Serenade."
3:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 Noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

COMMITTEE TO SEEK FUND TO AID PRISONS

NEW YORK—Albert Ottinger, one-time attorney-general of New York, has been named to head a campaign of the National Prison Emergency Committee for $250,000 for the committee's program of prison reorganization, according to Ogden H. Hammond, chairman of the emergency committee.

The fund, for which the campaign will be started shortly after Jan. 1, will be used to establish workable methods for classifying convicts, minimum specifications for new prisons, the establishment of prison industries and the disposal of their products.

Mrs. Hoover Plays Rôle of Lady Bountiful in Holiday Events at Nation's Capital

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Hoover planned her 1930 Yuletide program with emphasis on the thought of giving—a thought that characterized this year's holiday all over the country. The day before Christmas she attended the party of the Central Union Mission at the Fox Theater, helping to distribute some 1500 cretonne bags full of toys and necessities to the children of those in need. A Salvation Army party where 600 baskets were distributed was next on her schedule. Mrs. Edward E. Gann, sister of Vice-President Curtis, was meantime aiding in a celebration given by the Volunteers of America.

That evening Mrs. Hoover accompanied the President to Sherman Square, south of the White House, where he extended Christmas greetings to the nation over a nation-wide radio network after pressing a button lighting the 1930 National Community Christmas Tree. The pressing of the button was the signal for the lighting of other community trees throughout the nation. Carols were sung by representatives of the National Federation of Music Clubs, accompanied by the United States Marine Band.

The community tree this year has a larger number of lights and many more colors than ever before, and is set off with flood lights. Greatest technical and artistic skill has been used.

From the lighting of the tree the Hoovers returned home to be hosts at a party for the children of the White House secretaries and aides. The youngsters filed into the dining room behind their hosts in formal style, and after dinner made a pilgrimage to see the lighted trees scattered through the many rooms and received presents found for them by President Hoover and Allan Hoover. Mrs. Herbert Hoover Jr. departed after the children's party to spend Christmas Day with her husband at Asheville, N. C.

Shortly after breakfast Christmas Day, the United States Army Band followed its yearly custom of serenading the Chief Executive on the north lawn of the White House.

The staffs of the British, German and Japanese embassies were brought close to home on Christmas Day by special Christmas radiocasts from London, Tokyo and Berlin, brought across the oceans by the National Broadcasting Company.

A jolly and rotund bearer of gifts, whose voice sounded much like that of Lawrence Richey, one of the White House secretaries, actually climbed out of the fireplace in the State Dining Room to visit Peggy Anne, Herbert 3d. and Joan Hoover.

He had a bag of presents over his arm and a cheery greeting for everyone. He made a big mistake in handing a doll to little Herbert, who awefully replied that he wasn't a girl and the doll must have been meant for Peggy. Little Joan, who was spending her first Christmas slept peacefully in her carriage during all the excitement of Santa's visit.

President and Mrs. Hoover remained to watch the fun, the former varying his usual custom of going to his desk in the Executive offices in the morning. Toward the middle of the day he went to his study upstairs, signed a few papers requiring his attention, and read the morning newspapers. Members of the Cabinet and their families were guests at the White House at an "official family" dinner in the evening.

PARTY TO REPRESENT MANY NATIONALITIES

Swiss, Austrian, Danish and 48 other nationalities will unite Dec. 27 in celebrating the fifteenth annual Christmas party of the International Institute at the Young Women's Christian Association auditorium, 140 Clarendon Stret, Boston.

Carols of these countries will be sung, led by August C. Boedecker, with cornet accompaniment by Roger Voisin and Ernest Timball at the piano. A tableau of "Holy Night" will be presented. Officials of the International Institute and the Y. W. C. A. will be hostesses to the occasion.

New York Honors, With Festival, Author of Famous Holiday Poem

Exercises Held on Chelsea Site of Home of Dr. Clement C. Moore, Who Wrote Christmas Classic, "Twas the Night Before Christmas"

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Busy Manhattan paused on Christmas eve and did honor to a simple poem that has proved more enduring than brick and mortar.

Cutters and sleigh-bells have gone from the cobbled streets; horse cars no longer breast the frosty gale from the Hudson; quiet residences that once contributed to the charm of old Chelsea are no more. Chelsea itself, in fact, is no more. West Twenty-third Street has become thoroughly modernized. Brick and steel and concrete structures look down on thundering "El" and roaring subway and honking motor traffic. Of all that quaintness which marked Father Knickerbocker's realm of the early '80s, only a song remains!

And so blasé Manhattan turned back the leaves and became a child again, listening round-eyed to that remarkable poem, "A Visit From St. Nicholas."

The facts are these: Some 2000 persons were present to attend the first public Christmas Eve festival on the site of the home of Dr. Clement C. Moore, author of the famous poem, at London Terrace, in the old Chelsea district. The audience filled the huge gardens, 600 feet long and 80 feet wide, of a modern apartment building constructed around the entire block bound by Ninth and Tenth Avenues and Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets.

The celebration was an unusually colorful affair. A gay canopy was spread over the proscenium erected at the Tenth Avenue end of the gardens and out over part of the audience; many colored electric lights illuminated the courtyard, and from thousands of windows looking down upon the scene from the high apartments Christmas candles shone.

The principal speaker was Dr. Milo H. Gates, dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, who originated the custom of carrying lighted candles from the Chapel of the Intercession to Dr. Moore's monument in the church yard on upper Broadway near the Hispanic Museum. Several thousand school children engage in this commemoration every year. Dr. Gates dedicated a tablet to Dr. Moore, who wrote his famous poem in old Chelsea on Christmas Eve 108 years ago. The tablet was placed at the spot on Twenty-third Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues where stood the home of Dr. Moore. The entire festival was radiocast over WOR between 5:02 and 5:58 p. m. Dec. 24.

The author of the famous holiday poem was professor of Hebrew at the General Theological Seminary in Chelsea. His thought was concerned with scholarly things. His writings were profound. Just once in his career did he step from the path of erudite literary effort. This was on the now famous Christmas Eve of 1822 when, imbued with the Yuletide atmosphere, he penned the only poem he ever wrote, a jingling rhyme for the amusement of his seven children.

Turkey Scarcity Led to Fame

How the poem happened to be is an interesting story in itself. It seems that the doctor's wife found on the afternoon before Christmas in 1823 that she was one turkey short for the needs of the Christmas dinner. So Dr. Moore was dispatched to the market to get another one.

He crunched through the sparkling snow that covered the streets of Chelsea village and saw the candles and Christmas decorations in the windows and heard the happy laughter of children anticipating the joys to come on the morrow. As he trudged homeward with the additional turkey under his arm, snatches of lilting phrases developed in his thought.

With the turkey duly delivered, the doctor retired to his study, and there, as the words came, he wrote:

"Twas the night before Christmas
when all through the house,
Not a creature was stirring, not even
a mouse,"

until, with a flourish, he ended:

"Happy Christmas to all and, to all,
'Good night.'"

He underscored the last line, then put the manuscript in his pocket and went to the dinner table, saying nothing about it until the family had completed its evening meal. Then he assembled the seven children about the stove in the kitchen just before their bedtime, and, while they listened in wide-eyed rapture, read them the poem, over which they clapped their hands in delight.

The unmistakable pleasure with which they heard his rapidly composed effort was all the reward Dr. Moore craved. He had added a bit to the Christmas cheer of his children and his own holiday was the happier therefor. So he filed the poem among his papers and forgot all about it. As far as he was concerned, it had served its purpose and its career was finished.

Poem Starts Its Travels

Some months later, a friend from Troy, N. Y., accompanied by his young daughter, visited the Moores. Some of the Moore children told their visiting playmate about papa's Christmas poem and recited such snatches of it as they remembered. Before the visiting child left, she persuaded Dr. Moore to write it in its entirety in her album.

The Yuletide season of 1823 came in due time. And, shortly after Christmas, there came to Dr. Moore, through the mail a copy of the Troy Sentinel, the upstate city's newspaper and, in it, unsigned, he found, printed in full, "A Visit From St. Nicholas."

Dr. Moore was dismayed. What if the authorship of this "frivolity" as he had termed the poem, should become known? Credit for this jingle was the last thing in the world he desired.

His apprehension was more than justified. The poem had struck such a popular chord that it was reprinted far and wide. Inquiries came to the Troy Sentinel, requesting the name of the writer, which was then cheerfully given by the family that had brought the poem from Dr. Moore's home to Troy, wholly innocent of the fact that Dr. Moore had decided objections.

By the time another Christmas had come, Dr. Moore suddenly discovered, to his own complete chagrin, that not only was the authorship revealed but that it had brought him just the type of fame he most abhorred.

But the tide had only begun. Not only did "Twas the night before Christmas" stare from the printed page throughout the country, but soon it was heard in schoolroom, church, at community festivals, anywhere and everywhere as children recited it on Christmas programs. Year after year, its popularity grew until it became the favorite of favorites among Yuletide classics.

Dr. Moore found himself truly famous. It was not the renown he had longed for, yet, who can doubt that, as the years passed, it brought an ever-increasing glow to his kindly heart as he realized that he had given to the world and particularly to the children of the world a measure of that most priceless of all gifts—happiness!

Art Notes

Philadelphia Etchers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—The growth of the Philadelphia Society of Etchers, now holding its fourth annual exhibition in the Newman Galleries, has been rapid and satisfying. Organized slightly more than three years ago by artists for the promotion of the work of artists, it has attracted a substantial list of patron members who receive each year a print by an artist member and whose support has made possible the expansion of the original idea until the society includes in its personnel artists from all parts of the United States.

As art check-ups on the eastern mood in the United States one may study Polly Knipp Hill's "Harlem," "Pop" Hart's "Concert Soloist, Central Park," Saul's "Day of Rest" and John Sloan's "Salesmanship," a particularly animated and amusing satire on the modern art traffic.

That the artist keeps himself abreast of the emotional tempo as well as the customs and manners of his time is shown in the contrast between Sloans "Salesmanship" and his gently humorous sketch from the turning century with its old horse hack, its cabby and its clothes-swathed damsel in "Up the Line, Miss."

Then there are those who escape from actuality and use it only as basis for romantic imaginings. Clifford Addams thus expresses himself in "Nocturne, Midsummer Revel."

Balancing travesties from the east we find appreciation of the far spaces of the west in the etchings by George Elbert Burr, and A. L. Groll and of western Indian types in such prints as "White Cloud," by Hortense Ferne.

Architectural developments past or present are a perennial source of material for etchers, and today New York claims as much appreciation as historic Europe. Earl Horter and William G. McNulty impress one with the majesty of the new world. Anton Schutz gives a glimpse of modern Chicago, its skyscrapers like gate posts in his "Chicago, Entrance to the Avenue," while Kerr Eby returns to the fascination of New York and its bridges.

Those who seek foreign subject matter are being relegated to a minority in a surprising number of contemporary exhibitions, and the present showing is no exception. The world wanderers may claim in their number some interesting art personalities such as Decaris with an individual viewpoint, Auerbach Levy with his exquisitely handled "Street in Etaples," Samuel Chamberlain, Philip H. Giddens, Ernest D. Roth and John H. Jewett, all of whom contribute architectural aspects.

At its close in Philadelphia the exhibition will go first to the Grand Central Galleries in New York, then on an extended tour of art centers through the North, South and middle West. Similar traveling exhibitions sent out through the society have been seen in colleges, libraries and museums from Michigan to Florida.

D. G.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. Times are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR SATURDAY, DEC. 27

Football

"East"-"West" (CBS—T). The best on both sides of the Mississippi River line up at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena. 3.

Rhythmic Music

Vocal Ensemble; Henry Burbig, dialect comedian; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS). "Rip Van Winkle" by Mr. Burbig. 7:30.
Welcome Lewis, contralto; Harold Van Emburgh, tenor; "Buzz" Beer; orchestra (WEAF—T). "Varieties" period. 6:15.
Earle Spicer, baritone; Vee Lawhurst, soloist at piano; Don Voorhees's Orchestra; talk, A. C. Fuller (Fuller—WJZ—T). Popular review. 8:30.
Fletcher Henderson and his orchestra (CBS—T). This Negro band has more refinement, less racial tinge than Duke Ellington. 8:30.
Horace Heidt and his Californians; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11:15. 12.
Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 11:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). Interpretations of the news. 6:45. 8.
"Romances of American Industry" (CBS—T). 7:15.
"Down the World's Most Dangerous River" (WEAF Chain). Clyde Eddy, who has paddled the Colorado in high and low waters, guest of Gilbert E. Gable. 7:45.
National Radio Forum. (CBS—T). 9:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"The Jamesses" (WEAF—T). American family. 6.
Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). "Down East" partners. 6:45.
Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.
"Circus" (WJZ Chain). Afloat. 8.
"Silver Flute" (WEAF Chain). Stories by Marco, a gypsy, to point a moral to puzzled humans. 8:30.
"The Campus" (WJZ Chain). Dick Trevor, college freshman. 9.
"The Night Riders". (CBS—T). Hank Simmons Show Boat. 10.
"Circus" (NBC Pacific). "Big tent" show. 8.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Familiar classics. 6:15.
Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons (WEAF—T). One hour. 8.
Ludwig Laurier and his Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Grand Opera

Chicago Civic Opera Company (WJZ Chain). One hour. 10.

Characteristic Music

Dixie Echoes (CBS—T). Negro spirituals by Negro vocal group.
Pickard Family (NBC Chicago). Request program of all hill billy songs and southern folk songs. 6:45.

Band Music

Romeo Greene, trombone soloist; concert band (CBS). 9.

FOR SUNDAY, DEC. 28

Soloist and Orchestra

Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; concert orchestra, Josef Pasternack, conductor (Atwater Kent—WEAF—T). Mr. Tibbett's program: Where e'er You Walk, Semele (Handel); Prologue, Pagliacci (Leoncavallo); The Roustabout (Hughes); Old Nag Ned (Somervell); Lord, I Want to Be (Wille); Captain Stratton's Fancy (Taylor); Largo al Factotum, Barber of Seville (Rossini); Song of the Flea (Moussorgsky); Shake Your Brown Feet (Carpenter); Wanting You, Lover Come Back to Me, New Moon (Romberg); Ol' Man River, Show Boat (Kern). 9:15.

Orchestral

Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor (WJZ Chain). One hour. 2.
New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor (CBS—T). All-French program from Carnegie Hall. Symphony in D Minor (Franck); Le Festin de L'Araignee (The Spider's Banquet) (Roussel); Nocturne (Debussy); Rakoczy March (Berlioz). 3.
Ludwig Laurier and his Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Classical half hour in religious mood. Note change in time. 10:30.
St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Enrique Arbos, conductor (KMOX). St. Louis advertises itself through its symphony orchestra. 8.

Vocal and Instrumental

Musical Crusaders (Canadian Pacific—WJZ Chain). Chorus and orchestra from Toronto. 4:15.
"Your Eyes" (WJZ Chain). One light moment in "Them There Eyes." Quartet and orchestra. 4:45.
Mixed chorus; organ; orchestra (Deavey—WEAF Chain). Hour of favorites. 8.
Major Bowes's Capitol Theater Family (WEAF Chain). Reading of Charles Hanson Towne's poem "Around the Corner," by Major Bowes. 7:30.
Savino Tone Pictures (CBS—T). Soloists, male chorus, symphony and popular orchestra. 9:30.

Chamber Music

Gordon String Quartet (WEAF Chain). Jacques Gordon, first violinist; Edwin Ideler, second violinist; Josef Vieland, viola; Nahoum Benditsky, cellist. From Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. 3.
French Trio; Adele Vasa, soprano (CBS—T). Harp, flute and violin. 5:30.

Rhythmic Music

Carleton Coon and Joe Sanders, vocal and piano (Florsheim—WJZ Chain). Popular song period by the namesakes of a well-known band. 4.
Fred Waldner, tenor; George Bass, violinist; Josef Koestner's Orchestra (Williams—WJZ Chain). Tchaikovsky "Melody" and "Sunset Melody" by Mr. Bass in popular review. 7:30.
Male trio; chorus; Ohman and Arden, piano duo; Frank Black's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). "Estrellita" and Saint-Saëns's "Bacchanale" in popular period. 8:30.
Jesse Crawford, organist; Paul Small, tenor; Duotones, instrumental group (Royal—CBS—T). 10.
Jean Goldkette's Champions (Studebaker—WEAF—T). Chicago half hour. 10:15.
Andy Sannella, soloist; novelty orchestra (Pennzoil—WJZ Chain). 10:15.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Harbor Lights (WJZ Chain). Sea stories. 7.
"George Rogers Clark" (Iodent—WEAF Chain). Big Brother Club. 7.
Feature Magazine Hour (Colliers—WJZ—T). 8:15.
"Old Curiosity Shop" (Grigsby-Grunow—CBS—T). "Flashback" drama. 9.
"Sunday at Seth Parker's" (WEAF—T). Evening Sabbath "gathering." 10:45.

Vocal Ensembles

Handel's "The Messiah" (WEAF—T). Choir of 400 voices from Mormon Tabernacle, Salt Lake City; Alexander Schreiner, organist. 12:15.
Cathedral Hour (CBS—T.) Best religious music not directly connected with any organization. 2.
Mme. Schumann-Heink; mixed quartet (Enna Jettick—WJZ—T). "Christmas" by soloist. 8. NBC Pacific program. 9:30.

Characteristic Music

"Neapolitan Days" (WEAF—T). Dolores Cassinelli, soprano, Giuseppe di Benedetto, tenor; mandolin quartet. 1:30.
"Around the Samovar" (CBS—T). Three Russian soloists and balalaika ensemble. 10:30.

Talks

"Our Government" (WEAF Chain). David Lawrence, Washington editor. 9.
"World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons" (WJZ Chain). 9:30.

ARGENTINA CUTS SILK TARIFF

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (By U. P.)—The Government has issued a decree reducing tariffs by 50 per cent on all silk goods and also on textiles in which silk is mixed. The purpose of the reduction, it was said, is to prevent the smuggling of contraband silk.

DOLLAR BOOKS VANISH FROM SPONSORS' LISTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The $1 book, which was greeted with such skepticism by most of the old-line publishing houses when it was introduced early this year as a sales-promotion scheme, has practically disappeared from the spring book lists of its sponsors.

The abandonment of the $1 book, it was learned, followed the discovery that the public was not particular that its books be just off the press, but was far more willing to take the dollar reprints after a book had gone through its period of advertising.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

The Maples
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A home with surroundings quiet and harmonious, where guests may have experienced care if needed, or quiet for rest or study. (Under management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter for the past 12 years.) State Maternity License. 78 Mason Terrace. Regent 1060. Apt. 6619.

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IRRIGATED lands; abundance of cheap water; suitable for oranges, berries, chickens; for sale, small tracts; convenient terms. Write or call R. W. WATERMAN, Orrville, Calif.

STORES TO LET

FOR LEASE
DEPARTMENT STORE
within one block active business center of SAN DIEGO, CALIF. (POPULATION 150,000). Rent only $1000 per month for 20,000 sq. ft. Live wire merchant should make big success here. Would consider dividing store. OWNER, P. O. Box 65, Coronado, Calif.

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3, Adolphi Terrace LONDON Tel. Temple Bar 1564
2 Avenue de l'Opera PARIS Gutenberg 42.71
11, Via Magenta FLORENCE Tel. 23-409
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902 Fox Bldg. PHILADELPHIA Tel. Rittenhouse 8180
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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STEPPING STONES welcomes children; country and seashore; 36 acres; playground; scientific care combined with love and understanding. EDITH L. CAPEN, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 317.

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CONTRACTOR and BUILDER
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We Aim to Satisfy

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FOR SALE or lease in 333 East 68th St., New York City, opposite Park, 4-room co-operative apartment newly occupied one year; 5th floor; 2 chambers, 2 baths and lavatory; wood-burning fireplace; refrigeration; sell or lease, furnished or unfurnished reasonable. To inspect call agent, Plaza 3-9200, Extension 328, New York City.

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Local Classified

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN
(Continued)

WANTED—Nurse for two boys, two and four years of age; $10 per week; reference required; Christian Scientist preferred. Delivered Cheney, Bronxville, New York. Telephone 2788 Bronxville.

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A HOME—Cheerful, quiet, suitable rest and study; personal attention if desired; near transportation; $10 weekly. 1 Riverside Drive, New York City. Tel. Riverside 2643.

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200 LETTERHEADS, $3.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination $7.50; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, by-laws; church and lecture work; bookbinding; everything reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6167.

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Special Baby Milk
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WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
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LOWELL

Season's Greetings
A. E. O'HEIR & CO. extend to The Christian Science Monitor readers sincerest wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.
A. E. O'HEIR & CO.
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Spend your Christmas money on jewelry
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Morse & Beals FLORIST
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LYNN

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we pause to thank the people of Lynn for their valued patronage during 1930, and to extend our sincere wishes to everyone for a happy and prosperous New Year.
W. B. GIFFORD
89 MARKET STREET, LYNN
Breakers 0781

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Goes to a Satisfied Customer
WHY?
Because we try to please by carrying a line of Furniture and Radios that satisfies popular demand.
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All stylish colors. Every pair perfect.
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Breakers 1684 285 UNION ST.
We Have a Service Suitable for Every Household
Whyte's Enterprise Laundry
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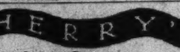

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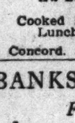
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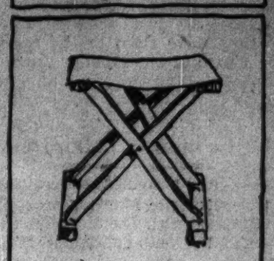


Who: JENNY GEDDES.

Where: Scotland.

When: Seventeenth century.

Why famous: A market-woman of Edinburgh whose hasty action was the cause of a riot which took place in St. Giles's Cathedral on July 23, 1637. Jenny Geddes is a woman of one incident. Nothing else is known of her. Indeed, her very existence has occasionally been disputed; though there exist a few records which seem to substantiate her story. Moreover, there was for a time in Edinburgh a popular habit of giving to any woman who thrust herself forward in public affairs the name of "a Jenny Geddes."

The incident took place during the reign of Charles I of England, the son of James I who was Scottish-born. Charles made many mistakes and conspicuous among them was the mistake of supposing that he could act as absolute monarch in Scotland, even to the point of molding the Scottish Church according to royal English command. Since a single king now ruled both countries, it was assumed that there should also be a union in matters religious. Accordingly, the effort was made to impose upon his Scottish subjects Bishop Laud's English Prayer Book.

The officiating minister, Dean Hannay, was obediently reading the service from Laud's book, on that July day of 1637, when he met with the most unexpected resistance. Among those persons who crowded the nave of the church, either leaning against the pillars or sitting on such low, folding stools as they had brought with them, was a humble market-woman, called Jenny Geddes. Becoming incensed at this indication that the despised English rule was being exerted even in the Scottish churches, Jenny suddenly picked up her folding stool and hurled it at the Dean's head. As one historian has said, she thus "struck the first blow in the great struggle for freedom of conscience, which after a conflict of half a century ended in the establishment of civil and religious liberty." And it should be added that a little stool, which purports to be authentic, may still be viewed in the Edinburgh Museum of Antiquities.

A Word a Day

Furbish

This word means "to clean, to cause to look fresh, to burnish, to renovate." While it was frequently applied in olden days to the process of polishing armor and weapons, it may be used with equal strength in dealing with the cleaning of a room, or, more figuratively, with taking the stain from a good name.

The word comes from the Middle High German *furben*, "to purify, clean, rub bright."

Fur'-bish is accented on the first syllable; sound *u* as in *urn*, *i* as in *it*.

"Furbish new the name of John a Gaunt." (Shakespeare.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

Boston Herald: That committee which is pondering on the problem of finding odd jobs for the idle ought to consult Ma and see how she works it on Pa's day off.

Louisville Times: The good old days were those when a luxury didn't become a necessity just because you happened to want it.

In Lighter Vein

Not Related

"Are you a native of Siberia?"

"No, this is only my steppe country."

She Knew!

Mistress (to new and very green maid): "When you answer me, Mary, you should say, 'Yes, ma'am,' or 'No, ma'am.'"

New Maid (obligingly): "Right-o!"—*Leeds Mercury.*

He Won

A young salesman was proposing to his best girl.

"And, darling," he finished, "I'll lay my whole fortune at your feet."

"But it isn't a very big fortune," she reminded him.

"I know, dear," came his reply, "but it'll look awfully big beside your little feet."—*Answers.*

Christmas Spirit

Aspiring Youth (to prospective employer): "You'll pay me what I'm worth?"

Works Manager: "I'll do better than that. I'll give you a small salary to start with."—*Nottingham News.*

A Quotation for Today

WE POSSESS exactly what we use. Our strength is increased by the measure of every trial which we resolutely sustain.—WESTCOTT.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'It Never Fails!'

Kansas City, Mo.

IT WAS the work of a young traveling freight agent to keep on the lookout for shipments in the transportation of which his railroad could participate; but it had been a dull week and he felt a sense of deep discouragement as he traveled homeward that week-end.

The railroad coach was crowded by exceptionally heavy holiday travel, and an elderly man in apparent physical discomfort seemed to be having difficulty in his cramped quarters. With a friendly smile the youngest man arose and insisted that they exchange accommodations, his being a comfortable reclining chair.

The grateful acceptance of the offer led to conversation, out of which it developed that the elderly man had just closed a contract for the construction of a large building, involving a quantity of material such as the railroad represented by the young man could handle, as could others; and when they parted company that evening the latter had in his pocket an order to the shippers to route it all his way. His week had actually become the most productive in many months!

"I wonder," he mused, "if it ever fails to be worth while to show kindness and consideration when the opportunity presents?"

The Children's Corner

Bright Billy Bunting

Mrs. Biddy Bunting sat
Near the kitchen stoop,
In a well-built little house,
Called a chicken coop.

Children twelve had Biddy there,
Underneath her shelter
When she gave her welcome call,
Running helter-skelter.

NOW, Biddy was a lady well experienced in the world of the barnyard and valued for her knowledge, gained through more than one season of storm and sunshine, scamper and scratch.

"Billy," said she, as the last little sleepy-head came out from under her sheltering wings and, taking a sip of water, started out to look for a bite to follow it down, "Be wise today, and don't go too far away. I saw a flake of snow in the air awhile ago, and—"

"Tut, Mother," said Billy, "do you think I don't know anything? Why, I'm quite feathered out now," and off he ran.

The family were all the Plymouth Rock clan, and their beautifully barred feathers would soon make them independent of a little shower of rain, or a flurry of snow, but this was really a chilly morning and they all kept pretty near the warm coop, except Billy.

There were some young ducks running about, but they were quite a bit older and more experienced than Billy Bunting. "Billy," said duckling Chirp, "if I were you, I'd keep near the coop. It's going to snow soon and you won't like it."

But Billy was quite chummy with the house kitten, and the next moment he was running after Fluff to see if there was not something good left in her dish. Then he saw a new path through the weeds.

"Er—er-er—er-er—er-er," called the big rooster warningly from the fence top, where he could see all that was going on.

"Nonsense," thought Billy "I can see as well as they can. It isn't raining, and I'm sure it isn't going to snow—whatever that is." And he ran on, determined to see where that new path led.

"Cluck-cluck," called Mrs. Biddy Bunting. "Come in, all of you."

Billy heard the warning call, but by this time he was in the cabbage patch, and found it a wonderful new world.

"Why, hello, Billy!" said the big goose, who was eating grass on the edge of the cabbage patch. "It was really very nice of you to come out here to keep me company, but I think we're going to have some weather that you won't like."

Billy was under a large cabbage, picking around, and it really wasn't so cold there, but very soon there was half an inch of snow, and he found it not at all pleasant when he stepped outside his shelter.

"Cluck-cluck!" called Mrs. Biddy, again, the the sound came from far off and Billy could not tell just which way to go to find it. The nice warm coop seemed far away now. "Perhaps after all I should have gone in when she called," he said to himself.

"Good morning, Billy," said Mr. Toad, as he hopped by on his way to the pond. "You surely don't mean to stay out in this weather, do you?"

"No, sir," said Billy. "But I don't know my way home now." And he almost began to weep. How he wished he had gone back at once when he was first called!

"I'd take you back if I could," said the goose politely, "but I'm afraid you couldn't walk where I can."

"What a foolish chicken I was!" peeped Billy at last. "I hope I'll know better next time."

"Cheer-up," said Mr. Drake, as he waddled by. "This won't last long."

But it was snowing now, thick and fast, and Billy was not to be cheered so easily. He had been disobedient, and he knew it, and so he lost his confidence. But still he peeped with might and main.

"Cluck-cluck," came that warning call again, suggesting to Billy the cozy warmth of a sheltering wing as he stepped out and tried to pick his way through the soft moist snow.

Then suddenly along came good old Towser, the farm dog.

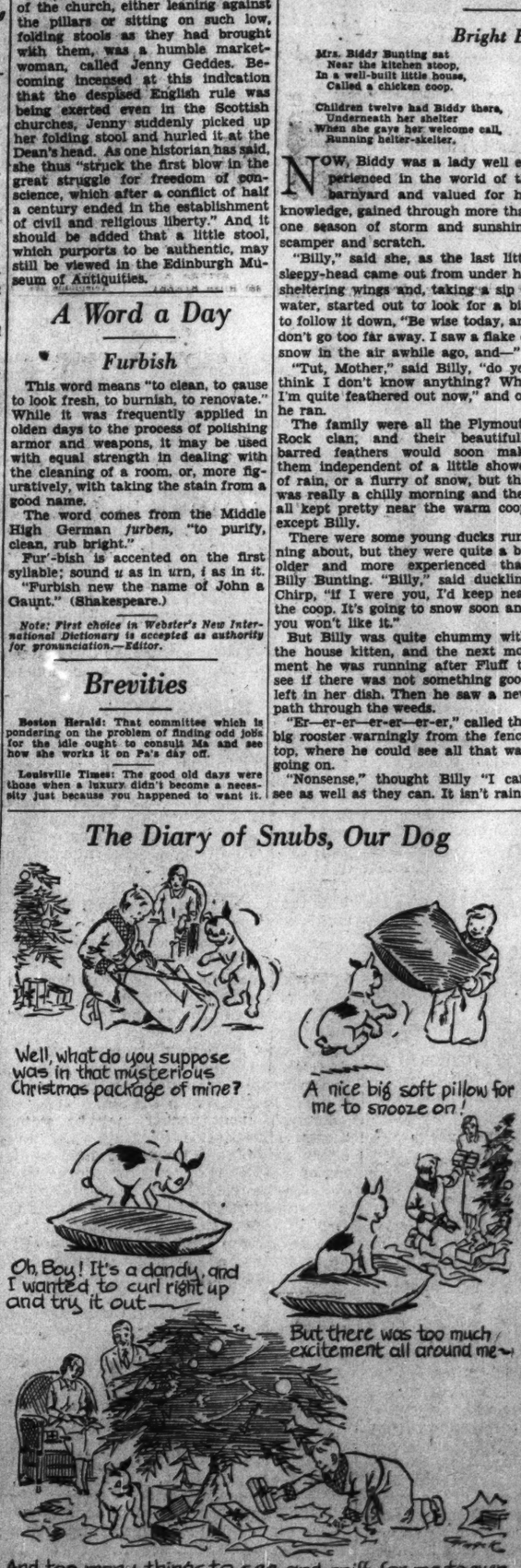
"Hello, Billy," he said warmly. "Lost are you? Let me help you out." And he took Billy gently in his mouth and trotted quickly back to the kitchen stoop where he dropped him, and in a few moments Billy had found home and shelter.

Even Chirp, the young duck, had run into the coop for shelter under the generous wing of Mrs. Biddy Bunting, and to him Billy Bunting confided that he would never, no, never again, until he grew up, go wandering away when his mother called him.

And Chirp agreed that the world was a big place and that chickens and ducklings were very small and didn't know as much as big hens and great ducks and drakes, or grown geese and ganders.

"Well, all the same, I'm glad to be a chicken," sighed Billy contentedly. "It's so warm and cozy here."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Well, what do you suppose was in that musterious Christmas package of mine?
A nice big soft pillow for me to snooze on!
Oh, Boy! It's a dandy, and I wanted to curl right up and try it out—
But there was too much excitement all around me—
And too many things to see and sniff for me to even think of snoozing!

Recipe Puzzle

By using one-third, one-quarter, one-fifth and two-fifths of the letters in the words as indicated, you will find the name of a kind of candy.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Britain's Electoral Reform

DESPITE the most solemn assurances that there is no formal pact between the Liberal and Labor Parties in Great Britain, there is undoubtedly an understanding. The effect of that understanding will be to prolong the existence of the present Government. The first indications of an arrangement came from David Lloyd George. And now the Labor Party has spoken. It has plumped for that measure of electoral reform which the Liberals have decided to accept. The Liberals have been incessantly urging that the present system of voting cannot obtain a fair representation in Parliament, when there are more than two great parties in the field.

The facts unquestionably support that statement. In the general elections of 1922 and 1924 the Conservatives on each occasion polled considerably less than half the votes cast in the country, but obtained a large independent majority in the House of Commons. The Middle—that is, the Liberal—Party has tended to get less than a fair share, as is exemplified in the present Parliament, where the proportion of seats held by the Liberals is considerably less than half the proportion of votes given to them in the constituencies. Not unnaturally, the party which is the chief sufferer by the present system is the protagonist in the campaign for electoral reform.

The Liberal demand was for proportional representation, the effect of which would be to give to each party approximately the proportion of seats in Parliament that it polled in the country. But to this demand the Labor Government has not acceded. The objection to proportional representation, as shown in France, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland, is that it multiplies the parties, with a consequent weakness of rule. The Cabinet has offered instead the system of an alternative vote, and the Liberals are ready to accept it.

Under this method, where there are three candidates standing for one vacancy, each voter marks first and second choices. Supposing the voting were in the proportion of Conservative 6, Labor 5, Liberal 4, under the present system the Conservative would be declared elected. But under the proposed system the second choices marked on the Liberal voting papers would be transferred to the other candidates and might produce the result, Conservatives 6 or 7, Labor 9 or 8, the Labor candidates thus becoming the victor. The effect of the alternative vote is to decrease the probability that in any single constituency the candidate will be returned on a minority poll. Although over the whole country it does not give the perfect adjustment of seats and votes which is afforded by proportional representation, it would tend to prevent the extreme disproportion of the present system.

This is the solution of the electoral problem for which the Liberal and Labor Parties are agitating. Both contend that it must be embodied in legislation before the will of the people can fairly be tested in a general election. The Liberals, therefore, little as they profess to like the Government, are desirous of maintaining it in power until the new reform bill has become law. The process may be long. Since it is within the power of the House of Lords to hold it up for at least two years, it is possible that Ramsay MacDonald's tenure of power may become somewhat less precarious. But two years is a long time in politics. The Liberals have their policies and their own prestige to think of. They will hardly be serving the latter if the support of the Labor Government brings their own policies, including their avowed opposition to Socialism, into jeopardy.

When the Balcony Performs

PLATFORM applauded balcony at the Christmas song festival which the People's Chorus of New York, L. Camilieri, conductor, held at Carnegie Hall, according to reports of the occasion. Such a thing could hardly happen at a meeting of a musical organization carried on after the ordinary fashion, as Mr. Camilieri is said to have remarked; and yet, if artistic relationships were searchingly viewed, the platform would perhaps prove the proper source of handclapping always, rather than the balcony, the loges and the parquet.

The reverse of the usual outcome took place in this instance from the director's having asked the people at the top of the house to try singing a carol, with the words and music of which they were provided, and from his having bidden the choir, at the same time, to remain voiceless.

It was a generally youthful assemblage up there, no doubt, representing the students of the city; and it therefore furnished an indication of what has been done in music latterly in American schools. But however that may be, the fine flow of melody from it, and what is more, of harmony, in a stanza of "Silent Night," moved the men and women of the People's Chorus to act enthusiastically the part of a claque.

On the surface, the incident merely shows that the persons making up the festival audience could acquit themselves in song almost as well as the regular performers of the afternoon. But further considered, it gave evidence of the musical equality in general of listeners and executants. Interpretation rises about as high as appreciation, and the best choruses and the best orchestras develop in communities where the most is demanded.

It would be condescending of the members of the Boston Symphony, the New York Philharmonic-Symphony or the Philadelphia Orchestra to do the applauding at the close of the presentation of a work by Beethoven or Brahms; nevertheless, that may be just what they feel like doing when they have risen to the expectation and met the desire of their public in the "Leonora" overture No. 3 or the symphony No. 1 in C minor, happy that the mark was set so high.

In the Economic Laboratory

READERS of the economics series which closes in this issue of the Monitor probably have been impressed with the fact that the problem of correcting business depression and unemployment is more than a single problem; it is a fourfold, sixfold or tenfold problem, according to the breadth of one's view. And yet the multiplicity of factors does not make it impossible of solution.

Humanity is too prone to seek panaceas, to look for some one easy step which when taken will remove all difficulties. If difficulties come from many sources, intelligence supplies many phases of right reasoning with which to meet them. It takes more than one quality of character to make a successful home maker, craftsman or business man, and to meet the situations that arise in any of these fields. So it will take more than one step in economic character building to bring a successful world.

If one were trying experimentally to build an automobile he would recognize that not only must the cylinders be tight, but the ignition system, the carburetor, the valve-timing cams, the cooling system, the clutch and the gears all must be functioning properly for the result to be satisfactory. If the car bucked and kicked, or hissed and growled, he would know he must trace the trouble to its actual source—and it might be almost any one of these places—in order to fix it. Adjusting the carburetor would not clean a fouled spark plug.

Similarly in economics, difficulties must be traced to their sources—and, as in the case of the motorcar, the machine sometimes has to be fixed in more than one place to make it run smoothly. The economist, moreover, cannot isolate from the rest of the world the subject he is experimenting with, as can the chemist; his laboratory is the whole economic world in motion, where each result is shaped by many forces instead of only one or two.

Consequently, when men undertake to say where to begin in righting the present situation, one points to one thing, and another to another. Prof. Gustav Cassel has emphasized the effect of the gold supply upon the prices men pay for things and the desirability of making stable the buying power of money. N. M. P. Reilly has urged broader distribution of buying power, a policy with which William T. Foster and Waddill Catchings have for some time linked the proper timing of large public expenditures. Ronald C. Davison has set forth discerningly the more obvious and tangible things which can be done in the way of providing employment exchanges and other facilities for the placement of workers. Others have had something to say about the detrimental effect of tariff barriers and the unbalancing of international accounts by the reparations problem.

Along each of these lines progress must be made. Remedial measures in all these fields contribute in various ways to the improvement of the general welfare. If one seeks a common denominator for the forces which seem to hinder mankind's advancement, he will find it chiefly in such intangibles as thoughtlessness, selfishness and fear—all oftentimes unconscious. Thus fundamentally the remedies lie in more alert attention to the needs of mankind, greater willingness to share benefits received, and a deeper conviction that there is no loss in being just. From this basis, improvement can go forward in all the necessary human avenues.

It is natural that it should go forward, for with the development of modern communications and of modern democracy men know better than ever before how their fellow beings live and how the hardships of their existence can be ameliorated.

Roses and Chicago

ROSES in Chicago recently drew unusual publicity to that city. The story published in the newspapers—relatively unimportant as publicity goes—told of a ten-acre greenhouse just opened for rose culture. One reporter called it a "rose factory" and said its output would be part of a $16,000,000-a-year industry, making Chicago the world's rose capital.

The picture thus gained of Chicago contrasts with that artistic sketch drawn in Carl Sandburg's poem, "Chicago":

> Stormy, husky, brawling,
> City of Big Shoulders.

This poet sees his city as Meat Packer for the world, Player with Railroads, impersonation of all the noise and smoke and toil that make it an industrial center. This poetry touches many sides of Chicago: it presents a more balanced view than one may find on the first pages of most newspapers; it contains more than one color and it mixes laughter with the din.

Many a meat packer may be starving for beauty while he loads a train with hams; gardeners may become hungry for hams while smelling of roses. It is difficult for a large city to provide for the tastes and desires of everyone. Such a metropolis as Chicago has so many activities that it is no wonder we despair of a complete picture of them. Reporters have managed to convey something of the rush of business in Chicago, but somehow its rose industry seems to have been overlooked.

When you next think of Chicago remember its $16,000,000 rose factory.

The Third Bratianu

THE passing of Vintila Bratianu removes from the scene the last of the so-called uncrowned kings of Rumania who have been the power behind the throne since the middle of the nineteenth century. First, Vintila's father, Ion C. Bratianu, then the elder brother, Ionel, then Vintila, continued a political dynasty which even when not in office itself made and unmade prime ministers much as it saw fit.

The World War, which almost doubled the size of the ancient Kingdom of Rumania, dealt a serious blow to the hegemony of the Liberal Party which the Bratianus had built up. Their political ideas, at one time progressive, had ceased to develop with the changing needs of a new age. Fresh ideals and a fresh outlook spread like a flame through the country, fanned by the enthusiasm of Juliu Maniu and his lieutenants of the National Peasant Coalition. Gradually the Bratianus saw power slipping from their hands, and though Ionel was spared the final humiliation of seeing his rivals sweep the country at the first free election which modern Rumania knew, his brother Vintila passed his last years in forlorn opposition.

The first Bratianu was one of the Rumanian leaders who assisted in the deposition of Prince Cuza in 1866, and his displacement by Prince Charles, or Carol, of Hohenzollern, grandfather of the present King Carol. The second Bratianu, Ionel, gained such a position of ascendancy over Carol's son and successor, Ferdinand, that he was virtual ruler of the kingdom. Ferdinand's son, now Carol II, however, resisted Ionel's authority, and the conflict between the Crown Prince and the Minister resulted in the former's being sent into exile and excluded from the throne.

Vintila was not able to exercise the same control over the situation which his elder brother did, but when Carol triumphantly reëntered the country last summer and took over the reins of government from his little son, Michael, Vintila marshaled the forces of the Liberals against him, and even today Bratianu's followers accord Carol only a grudging recognition. But Vintila's nephew, Prof. George Bratianu, son of Ionel, enthusiastically espoused Carol's cause, and the Liberal leader had the mortification of seeing his party split beyond hope of repair.

The result of Vintila's passing must be a matter of surmise. Certainly it will mean a thorough stirring up of the Rumanian political caldron and may ultimately lead to a complete realignment of the parties. It will also affect considerably the status of the Dowager Queen Marie and her ability to influence the political situation through her alliance with the Bratianu family. And it cannot but have important repercussions on the dynastic situation, for the Bratianus and Marie strongly opposed reconciliation between Carol and Princess Helen, whose divorce was largely due to their insistence.

The Game's the Thing

A DOZEN boys gather in a back lot, don a miscellaneous assortment of helmets and nose guards, and toss out an old football. The game is on! No passer-by can avoid feeling the thrill of sport for sport's sake.

Twenty-two young men prance resplendent onto the turf of a modern coliseum. Fifty thousand spectators roar a welcome. There is genuine enthusiasm for a game that has swept over college walls and become a national pastime. But mingled with this spontaneous applause is an undertone of something quite unlike sport. Every seat is at a premium. Outside the gates, bits of pasteboard are selling for preposterous sums. Football is a big business.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, has thrown out two proposals to take the commercialism out of college sports. First cut off gate receipts, he says, by endowing athletics. Then form a league of colleges for widespread regulation of sports.

College administrators and athletic directors are doubtful as to the practicability or utility of these devices. Alumni object that the responsibility for maintaining teams should not be placed solely upon their shoulders. Small colleges ask how they could continue in athletics without the aid of gate receipts. Athletic officials declare that existing conferences are sufficient to fulfill the functions of Dr. Butler's proposed league, that is, "to preserve what is excellent while shutting out what is unbecoming and unworthy." It is obvious that no immediate or widespread adoption of the proposals is imminent.

Aside from these definite recommendations, Dr. Butler made comments that go deeply into the elements governing college athletics. He recognizes that nothing short of a genuinely sportsmanlike attitude on the part of undergraduates, alumni and the public can bring out satisfactory results on the gridiron.

What are the abuses in intercollegiate athletics? Dr. Butler evidently considers that they are summed up in one main trend—the desire to win, in some instances overbalancing good judgment or even honor. Alumni or administrators obsessed with the ambition to shine on the gridiron may subordinate scholastic standards. Dr. Butler says:

> If all colleges and universities which participate in intercollegiate athletic contests would consistently restrict themselves to participants of undoubted academic qualifications and standing, and without any present financial inducement or assistance to participate in intercollegiate athletics, the situation would be comparatively simple.

Without a fundamental right attitude, no outward measure can be widely effective. Even if gate receipts were abolished, alumni bodies might conceivably enter into a race to build up the largest athletic endowments. It is the zest for the game seen on back lots, or the enjoyment of English college teams that play whether anyone is looking or not, that is needed on American gridirons. These qualities are there now in large degree. In proportion to their presence, intercollegiate contests retain their singular attractiveness.

Editorial Notes

R-r-r-r-r-r! R-r-r-r-r-r! How often have we heard a lion roar at a circus or zoo and thought it about the loudest noise we wanted to hear? Yet it has been found that in any city each day the automobile horns, riveting machines, steam shovels, trucks, etc., cause a din that is louder than thunder at three miles' distance, and easily drowns out the roar of a lion.

The increase of 3½ per cent in attendance at 431 American colleges and universities this year over last would seem to indicate that, despite the unemployment situation, an increasing number of persons are seeking to prepare themselves to take advantage of opportunities which are sure to come.

Flood relief and drought relief seem as far apart as the poles, but they both appear to require oceans of oratory at Washington before the soil of legislation is made ready to produce any crops.

A New Era for Japan

TOKYO

WITH the completion of the new capital, a feat of reconstruction almost without parallel in history, the attainment of a large measure of political security in the London three-power agreement and the prospect of economic stability following the present period of financial readjustment, Japan enters upon another era. She is therefore desirous that the world become better acquainted with her. To that end she is expecting to spend 500,000 yen ($250,000) during the next year or two in extending a welcome to visitors from every land and in broadcasting to all peoples the numerous reasons why she should engage their attention. A few of these reasons it is worth while to consider from an Occidental viewpoint, with a glance at some of the prejudices and misunderstandings which, on both sides, have in the past prevented the establishment of a real entente cordiale between Japan and the West.

In the first place, Japan is unlike any other country in the world. In her habits, as in her natural charm, she is the "something different" ever sought of the tourist. She has a great deal of the scenic beauty of Switzerland and not a little of the pastoral charm of England. But she has more than that. Modernization of the great cities and the adoption of many European customs as essential to her material advance in competition with Europe have not destroyed her unique features, especially in the smaller towns and in the country.

There is surprisingly little change there, except that the women generally have given over the ugly headdress of the Shogunate days in favor of a simple Victorian "part," which displays to far better advantage their heavy black tresses. But there has been no deviation from the rainbow-hued kimonos and obis which add vivid color to the streets of every village and town in Japan.

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There are no beggars and, so far as any outward evidence goes, very little poverty. This applies equally to Tokyo and to the smallest hamlet. A measure of contentment is apparent in the very demeanor of the people of Japan, which is a striking contrast to every other country east of Suez. Thus there is none of that sullen attitude toward Westerners which one finds in India and China, where the people have been taught to attribute most of their woes to "Western imperialism." In Japan a smile greets every stranger, and it is not the meretricious politeness which expects prompt material recognition.

Japan, considering the density of her population, is the cleanest country in the world, and it is pretty nearly that without any qualification. The tiny little home of the average Japanese, his village shop, or his cozy tea house, all are dainty to the last degree in their neatness. The carpets of woven straw never know the touch of other footwear than cloth or felt. Even at the entrances to the great modern office buildings of Tokyo hang long-handled brushes with which you are expected to dust off your shoes ere entering.

Outside the doorways of every Japanese hotel are slippers to take the place of your footwear, and there is always an attendant at hand to assist you in this connection. Japanese trains, quite as much in the third class as in the first, are models of cleanliness, and their lavatories could well be copied in the West. On every station platform are rows of basins and faucets, with hot water—*hot* water, mark you—hairbrushes, and towels for the free use of passengers. And all these are kept clean, too, every hour of the day. Moreover, railway fares in Japan are cheaper than any other in the world.

To the visitor from the West the charm of Japan, after the wonder of the capital's reconstruction is well considered, lies in the country and in its many beautiful resorts. Tokyo is somewhat expensive, like most capitals, but throughout the country the rule is ten yen, or five dollars, a day, American plan, with one or two places charging twelve and a large number seven and eight yen. In these the utmost is provided, especially in eager, polite service, and almost all the servants have some knowledge of English, while the proprietor and his assistants speak it fluently.

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This general knowledge of English is remarkable, and it adds greatly to the pleasure of traveling in Japan. In the large cities, if you accost any well-dressed Japanese as to directions or the like, he is almost certain to answer you in English. And everywhere, in town and country alike, the significant signs are in Japanese and English. Knowledge of the principal Western language is one of the weapons, economically and socially speaking, with which the Japanese long ago determined that it was necessary to equip themselves in their endeavor to achieve parity with the Western world. So it is a major, and in many cases, a required course in the higher schools and in the universities.

The present period of economic uncertainty in Japan is, in the view of every authority, but a temporary phase in the readjustment process made necessary by the adoption of a new monetary standard. Inflation following the war resulted, among other things, in an overhigh wage scale. Readjustment was absolutely essential, and that process has naturally caused a certain amount of unrest among the workers. This is considered to be at the base of the present economic unrest. The people are, however, fairly prosperous and obviously contented, taken as a whole.

The era of peace and friendly understanding with the world, which seems to be opening for Japan, will almost certainly make possible at an early date a fairly complete readjustment of present economic dissensions and a solution of problems in that connection. The radical agitation which grew out of the shortcomings and corrupt practices of the previous Government has largely subsided, for it has less to feed upon here than anywhere else in the East. All in all, then, Japan faces a bright future, and in embarking upon it she is striving for that friendly understanding with the rest of the world which can come only as the result of closer acquaintance.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

PROPRIETORS of barber shops who have not installed a radio may wish to follow the example of a Paris hairdresser who keeps an assortment of musical instruments on hand for the use of customers who are obliged to wait their turn. The mandolin and the banjo appear to be the most popular of these instruments, but an accordion would probably have many users if it were available. There is certainly something to be said for encouraging one's clientèle to amuse itself during the long delays which sometimes are experienced even in the best regulated barber shops. But would it not be wise to require a certain minimum of talent and technical skill from all who wish to furnish music for those present?

Music While the Barber Works

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The Pont de la Concorde is not the only famous Paris bridge which is to undergo a transformation. Even while the widening of the Concorde bridge to more than twice its former breadth is still in progress, it is announced that the Pont du Carrousel is to be widened and the Pont de l'Alma is to be raised higher above the water level. When the river is very high, boats sometimes encounter difficulties in attempting to pass under the Pont de l'Alma. Alterations in this bridge may result in the removal of the famous stone figure of a zouave which embellishes one side of it, and which is, for many strollers on the quais, the most popular water gauge in Paris. In seasons when the river rises rapidly, many persons feel that one is entitled to speak of the Seine as being really high when the water reaches this giant soldier's granite knees.

Famous Bridges Being Rebuilt

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Professor Bourdelle, director of the Zoo in the Jardin des Plantes, maintains that the animals in his collection have an exceptionally good record of longevity. In support of this statement, he submits a table indicating the number of years which various wild animals have spent in the Paris Zoo. The list includes a record of twenty-seven years for a hippopotamus, twenty-four and twenty-one years for bears, fourteen years for a lion, sixteen years for a jaguar, seventeen years for hyenas, twenty-five years for a zebra, thirteen years for a sea lion, and from twenty-three to twenty-six years for elephants. The age at which animals are admitted to the collection can hardly ever be determined with any accuracy. A new collection of animals, birds, reptiles and fish has just been added to the Zoo by Jean Thomas, an explorer who was commissioned by the Ministry of Colonies to study wild life in the Congo.

Animals in Zoo Are Long-Lived

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What will Gaston Doumergue do after his term as President of the Republic expires next year? Just as in the United States everybody is interested in the career of a President after he leaves the White House, so in France much interest is shown in the future of those who have completed their residence in the Elysée Palace. Some people would like to see M. Doumergue a senator, and even advocate that all former presidents be made members of the upper House. It appears that the good citizens of Nimes, M. Doumergue's home town, would like very much to have him act as their Mayor. The genial President, however, continues to keep his own counsel, without giving any indication as to what his plans for the future may be. Some of his friends say that he will live in complete retirement from political activity in the little town of Aigues-Vives, where he was born. M. Doumergue is the first Protestant to be elected to the Presidency since the Third Republic came into being sixty years ago.

Ex-Presidents and Their Livelihood

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Members of the famous company of actors at the Théâtre Français have won a world-wide reputation as exponents of their art, but their salaries have not been kept abreast of increases in the cost of living. They have, therefore, addressed petitions to the Ministry of Fine Arts explaining the difficulties of their position. Stage hands, electricians and other employees have joined the actors and actresses in a request for higher wages. One of the popular actors who appeared last year in 280 performances received a salary of only 16,000 francs ($640).

Actors Ask for Higher Wages

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

That Dubious Russian Trial

THE trial of the alleged "anti-Soviet conspirators" in Russia has reached a conclusion that convinces many that the whole episode was but a play in the propaganda it was framed to exploit.

The testimony from its start evoked the criticism of experts in diplomacy and criminal political conspiracies that the prosecution was a fake. The meticulous "confessions" of Ramzin and his co-defendants were incredible. And the elaborate mechanism the Soviet Government employed—the press, the radio and the loudspeaker apparatuses in every accessible Russian village—to excite the peasant proletarians, indicated that the whole performance was staged for effect.—*Atlanta* (Ga.) *Constitution.*

Moscow's Happy Ending

AS NEARLY everyone who knows anything of Russia's dramatic propaganda methods anticipated long ago, that astounding spectacle, "The Trial of the Bourgeois Traitors," has closed with an epilogue that proved the whole thing a delightfully thrilling melodrama. The world should be properly grateful not only for much diversion and for much instruction in Red psychology, but also for the display of good taste at the end, the commutation of the death sentences, which relieves the whole performance of its sinister quality without robbing it of any of its propaganda value in Russia.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

An Apologetic Soviet

NOW that the trial is over, the Soviet has become a bit apologetic to the foreign countries accused, especially to England. London has been assured that the name of British statesmen was unavoidably brought in without any intent of the Government. The Bolshevist régime seems desirous of soothing foreign susceptibilities, while hoping that the trial has had the desired result of firing the Russian people with new zeal for the Five-Year Plan.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

A Bid for Attention

THE elaborate staging of this trial, the dramatic breakdown of the defendants and the well-nigh incredible statements they contributed to the record, the extraordinary effort made by the Soviet authorities to catch and hold public attention, all supported the suspicion outside Russia that the whole affair was a frame-up.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Moscow Mockery

THE outcome of the Russian Soviet "conspiracy trial" proves the hollowness of the whole proceeding of "confessions" and attempted incriminations. Neither the trial nor its sequels has borne the remotest resemblance to an actual inquiry of justice. It has been a piece of political tragi-comedy.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Moscow Verdict

OUT of eight defendants in the trial of the Moscow engineers, charged with criminal damage at home and conspiracy abroad, five were at first sentenced to death. The prompt commutation to imprisonment confirms the view that the whole trial was for theatrical effect.—*New York Times.*